THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1941—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 27

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 11 and 14.

Hub Harbor Curfew Lifted; Non-War Expense Slash Of $1,301,075,000 Urged

The World's Day—December 26, 1941

New England: Harbor Curfew Discontinued

Curfew regulations on Boston Harbor shipping, in effect as a war measure since Dec. 16, were lifted today. [Page 5.]

Prominent Boston contractors and politicians were summoned to appear as witnesses in the Curley-Lee suit to invalidate Mayor Tobin's re-election. [Page 5.]

A similar suit to invalidate the re-election of Mayor Lewis of Everett, Mass., was brought by five Everett citizens.

James M. Landis, New England Civilian Defense Director, urged practice air raids be held in every community. [Page 2.]

Biggest all-New England strike, tying up Greyhound bus lines, dawdled along with some persons puzzled as to what delays settlement. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts workers who went back to their machines on Christmas Day to help the Navy were applauded as giving generous response to Navy request. [Page 1.]

Washington: Non-War Expenses to Be Cut

Detailed plans to cut non-war expenditures in the Federal Government by $1,301,075,000 were presented to the President and Congress by a special committee headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. [Financial page.]

Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada said he would ask Congress at the next session for legislation to form a separate air force.

The State Department declared the occupation by Free French forces of St. Pierre and Miquelon, French islands off Newfoundland, "was an arbitrary action . . . without the prior knowledge or consent of the United States Government." [Page 1.]

Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada was en route to Washington from Ottawa to confer with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill of Britain. [Page 1.]

David J. Winton of Minnesota was nominated by President Roosevelt to be the first United States Minister to New Zealand.

Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Ambassador, conferred with President Roosevelt to hear what had taken place thus far in the Anglo-American conferences.

Air and Sea: British Empire Airmen Arrive

Largest contingent of British Empire airmen ever to cross the Atlantic arrived at a British port today to join the British, Canadian, New Zealand, and Australian squadrons which already are waging the anti-Axis air war on the European front, according to the Associated Press.

RAF refrained from bombing Germany on Christmas Eve and Christmas Day although German planes were active over England.

Asia: Japanese Drive on Changsha

Japan's army hurled 20,000 troops into large-scale operations in northern Hunan, in what appeared to be the beginning of another battle for Changsha, Capital of the Province.

Portugal dispatched 1,100 soldiers from Mozambique, East Africa, to the Portuguese island of Timor, north of Australia, which was occupied by Allied troops last week, the German Radio reported.

Africa: Bengasi Captured by British

Capture of Bengasi, Axis stronghold and supply port for North African armies, virtually completed British conquest of Eastern Libya. [Page 7.]

A British destroyer was claimed by the Berlin High Command to have been sunk off the Libyan coast.

National: Record Newspaper Circulation

An all-time high for daily newspaper circulation in the United States was reached for the six-month period ended Sept 30, according to a survey of publishers' statements to the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

The War in the Pacific

A summary of events in the Pacific war theater and related developments will be found in columns 4 and 5 on this page.

Defense Work Forged Ahead On Christmas

Navy Bureau of Supplies reports response to the plea for open plants on holiday was 'wonderful'

Appeal to plants to work Christmas Day on essential materials, made by the Secretary of the Navy, resulted in a response that was "wonderful," it was reported at the Navy Bureau of Supplies here today.

While the Army let Christmas Day go by without a request for work, it does not plan to let New Year's Day escape.

"We expect our plants to work New Year's Day," said Lieut. Col. James S. Crawford, Ordnance Procurement and Contracting Officer for the Boston Ordnance District, today. "This office will also work New Year's Day.

"I don't think there will be any more holidays. We are expecting production 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

"We took Christmas, and did not ask our plants to work then, but some of them worked on their own initiative."

Covers All New England

Colonel Crawford's district covers all New England except Connecticut and that part of Massachusetts which lies west of Worcester.

"We got out eight hours' full production on all Navy items Christmas Day," J. F. Dorney, Works Manager of the Walworth Company, one of the large plants in Boston, said this morning.

"We were requested by the Navy to operate. We make valves, silbraze fittings, and wrenches for the Navy among our products.

"This is the first time we have ever worked on Christmas. Our custom has been to close at 3 o'clock the afternoon of the day before. Instead we worked until midnight that night.

"Our foundry put in an extra four hours from midnight to 4 a. m. Tuesday morning and again Christmas morning so as to make up a full day. Several other departments on Navy work, which also could do the job better by overtime, agreed to work overtime through the week until they turned in an extra eight hours.

During Christmas

"Half of the office force engaged on navy work came in for the morning and the other half for the afternoon. The superintendents and other management people were in during the day also.

"We have normally nearly 1,000 workers on the day shift, 300 on the second and 200 on the third.

"The union co-operated extremely well with me."

One of the biggest strikes in Boston this past year occurred at the Walworth Co. last spring. It was an organization strike which resulted in recognition of a union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Starting Nov. 7 we have refused orders for anything except defense work," added Mr. Downey. "Everything we are now making is for defense strictly."

Precedent was also broken at Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc., one of the big valve makers in Boston, when men worked Christmas Day for the navy.

Some 40 or 50 of the day shift put in their regular hours on Christmas, and the night crew of 150 went on duty at 6 p. m. as usual.

Congress Cheers Churchill's Plea For Unity in Both War and Peace; U. S. to Act in French Isles' Seizure

Japan steps up drive in Luzon—Manila declared open city—U. S. scores success at sea—Surrender of Hong Kong expected to increase offensive against Singapore—British gain in Libya.

The Battle of Luzon was approaching its climax today as United States Army headquarters in the Philippines admitted heavy enemy pressure north and particularly south of the Capital. Violent tank battles are raging southeast of the city in the Lamon Bay area with heavy casualties on both sides reported, while on the Lingayen front to the north concentrated artillery fire is in progress. Manila itself has been officially declared an open city but air activity there today has been brisk although no bombing has been reported.

Meanwhile minor American successes were chalked up in other Pacific war theaters as the United States Army announced that an enemy submarine had been sunk off the California coast and the Navy reported that a Japanese transport and mine sweeper, and possibly a large seaplane tender and second transport, had been sunk in the Far East.

Japan's drive on Singapore was expected to be greatly intensified as a result of surrender of Hong Kong and new Japanese landing at Kuching, capital of Sarawak on the Island of Borneo.

The Free French coup at the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off Newfoundland, which brought indignant protests from Washington, was explained by a Free French communiqué as the unexpected result of the ovation given to a group of Free French seamen headed by Admiral Muselier, which landed at the islands Dec. 24. Islanders immediately organized a plebiscite, which voted 98 per cent for Free French rule.

In Libya, British forces, virtually completing occupation of eastern Libya with capture of Bengasi, pushed south along the Gulf of Sidra towards Agadabia.

Russia reported that the recent heavy German attacks against Sevastopol in the Crimea had been halted after the Germans had sustained heavy losses. The Red Army advance west of Moscow continued, said the Russian communiqués, although Germans were attempting to make a stand.

Fall of Hong Kong Places Singapore Under New Peril

By the Associated Press

Friday, Dec. 26

Fall of Hong Kong after a week of fighting upon the island itself was expected by observers today to signal intensification of the Japanese offensive against Singapore, British bastion at the tip of Malaya.

Japanese landing at Kuching, Capital of Sarawak, British protectorate on the island of Borneo, was also regarded as indicating intensified efforts in the Japanese drive on Singapore. Sarawak is about 475 air miles from Singapore.

Against Great Odds

Hong Kong's garrison, under assault by land, sea and air since the outbreak of the Pacific war, was forced to yield the island, the heart of a Crown Colony established by Britain at the mouth of the Canton River 100 years ago, by the overpowering numbers of the invaders.

"So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds," the British

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Enemy Intensifies Attack on Manila—Capital Open City

MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP)—A two-way Japanese assault on Manila has intensified, with an artillery fight northwest of the Capital and a tank battle to the southeast where Japanese pressure was increased and casualties were heavy, an Army communiqué declared late today.

The war bulletin was the last issued from the United States armed forces of the Far East Headquarters here before all staff officers left Manila, declared officially to be an open city to spare its residents further bombardment.

A War Department bulletin said that enemy assaults had been repeatedly repulsed on the main fighting line near Lingayen Gulf in Northern Luzon in the Philippines.

The communiqué said Gen. Douglas MacArthur had advised that he had reorganized and strengthened the positions held by American-Filipino defending forces in this area, about 120 air miles north of Manila.

Japanese aerial activity over Manila continued through most of the day with one siren-sounded alarm after another.

The Japanese bombers appeared to be striking beyond the city itself at military bases near by. Suburban Nichols Air Field was one of their objectives.

The Army communiqué described aerial activity over the Capital during the preceding 16 hours as "very brisk."

All soldiers and sailors had been moved from Manila by this afternoon in accordance with the announcement that the city was not defended. Antiaircraft batteries were dismounted and unmovable military stores destroyed.

For the first time since the war started, no tanks or other motorized equipment moved through the city streets.

The final war bulletin from the Manila Headquarters said "there has been very heavy pressure by the enemy on the southeastern front" where the Japanese were attacking toward Manila from their Lamon Bay beachheads, 55 to 75 miles from the Capital.

"Tank battling on that front," the communiqué said, "has resulted in heavy casualties on both sides."

It repeated an earlier war bulletin that enemy action on the northern front, some 110 miles from Manila, was largely "heavy and concentrated artillery fire."

To the Last Man

Despite the strength of the Japanese attacks Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner, pledged that "we will fight to the last man."

The increasing Japanese pressure on the southeastern front came from Atimonan, 75 miles southeast of Manila, to Mauban, on the Lamon Bay, 20 miles above Atimonan. A landing was

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Statesman Extraordinary

The British Prime Minister in a characteristic pose.

Allied Council Acts to Widen War Strategy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Developments today signalized a considerable broadening of war strategy conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Decisions of the largest importance, affecting the whole conduct of the war, are not yet ready for announcement but the trend of the discussions is illustrated by these latest events:

The progress already made in the discussions by Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt has been such that they are ready for their extension to the rest of the anti-Axis Allies.

The first step in this direction came today with the arrival in Washington of W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, together with a staff of military technicians to participate in the consultations at the White House.

Chinese-British Accord

The next step was the announcement from Chungking that British and Chinese military delegates have formed an Allied War Council for the Far East which will function from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters. This is the first published result of the parallel conversations which have been

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Martinique facts and figures for readers' ready reference: Page 8.

British Premier, in dramatic appearance before joint session of Congress, declares U. S. and Britain must eliminate future conflicts—Sees Allies taking offensive by 1943.

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—A frank, stirring, and applauded appeal for an Anglo-American alliance which will not only win the war but will endure to preserve the peace came from the lips of Winston Churchill, Britain's beloved and belligerent Prime Minister, today as he addressed a special joint session of the Congress of the United States.

This was Mr. Churchill's personal report to the Senate and the House of Representatives—a realistic report on the trials and unpleasant surprises which must still be endured, a confident report that ultimate and decisive victory could not be denied the righteous cause of freedom.

Welcomed and cheered by Congress as one of their own, the Prime Minister, apparently as much at home as when addressing his own Parliament in London, reviewed for the Allied nations the latest developments and the latest prospects of the war and from his grim but moving appraisal these four conclusions were highlights:

Allied Offensive in 1943

1. Under the stimulus and the might of a fully mobilized American arms production the Allies will be able to take the offensive in 1943 "upon an ample scale." The combined productive capacity of the English-speaking countries will produce a war-power greater than anything seen or foreseen by the dictator states.

2. From the turmoil and the conclusion of the present, what of the broader future?

Twice in a single generation, said Mr. Churchill, war, which is evil, has come to curse mankind.

Twice has the long arm of fate, said Mr. Churchill, reached out across the oceans and involved the United States and Great Britain jointly in a world war.

"If we had stuck together after the first World War," said Mr. Churchill, "this renewal of the curse would not have fallen upon us.

"If we had kept together after the last war, if we had taken common steps necessary for our own safety, this curse would not have been visited upon us a second time."

U. S.-British Course in Peace

And then to the Congress of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain—who could hardly be more esteemed at home than he is in America—said:

"The United States and Great Britain owe it to their own safety, we owe it to our children and to mankind to see that this curse of war does not come upon us a third time."

Mr. Churchill proposed that following the present war the "germ centers of hate and revenge and aggression" should be constantly policed and that "an adequate organization should be set up to see that the pestilence be controlled at the very beginning before it spreads over the earth."

He was sure that in America's and Britain's closer relationship "some great design was being worked out.

3. The shape of better things to come, the Prime Minister reported, was now being drawn in the Libyan campaign where, he said, for the first time the Allies were fighting the Axis on terms of material equality. He was confident that the German and Italian divisions in North Africa would be totally destroyed.

"I am pleased to put before you," he told the Congress, "this proof that with proper weapons and proper organization we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazis."

Present Disadvantages

4. Mr. Churchill candidly said that America's decision to aid all the anti-Axis powers was undoubtedly a factor which put the United States temporarily at a disadvantage in the Pacific, but in the sum-total equation of defeating the menace of Nazism he was certain that history would justify that decision. He explained that the Allies were not yet in a position to man and equip every theater of the war as fully as need be. He admitted that the strength of the forces in North Africa meant a weakness for the present of the forces in Malaya. He declared that the British Empire is growing stronger every month and that now that "the United States has drawn the sword for freedom and cast aside the scabbard," there can be no doubt of the outcome.

Text of Talk By Churchill To Congress

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech to Congress follows:

Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives of the United States: I feel greatly honored that you should have thus invited me to enter the United States Senate chamber and address the representatives of both branches of Congress. The fact that my American forebears have for so many generations played their part in the life of the United States and that here I am, an Englishman, welcomed in your midst makes this experience one of the most moving and thrilling in my life, which is already long and has not been entirely uneventful.

I wish indeed that my mother, whose memory I cherish across the vale of years, could have been here to see. By the way, I cannot help reflecting that if my father had been an American and my mother British, instead of the other way around, I might have got here on my own.

In that case, this would not have been the first time you would have heard my voice. In that case I would not have needed any invitation, but if I had it is hardly likely that it would have been unanimous. So perhaps things are better as they are. I may confess, however, that I do not feel quite like a fish out of water in a legislative assembly where English is spoken.

Important Meetings Ahead

I am a child of the House of Commons. I was brought up in my father's house to believe in democracy; trust the people, that was his message. I was to see him cheered at meetings and in the streets by crowds of working men way back in those aristocratic, Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world was for the few and for the very few. Therefore, I have been in full harmony all my life with the tides which have flowed on both sides of the Atlantic, against privilege and monopoly, and I have steered confidently

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Enemy Uses Women Spies So Watch Out, Navy Warns

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Navy has told its personnel to beware of female spies. This notice was posted at Navy offices here:

"Women are being employed by the enemy to secure information from Navy men on the theory that they are less likely to be suspected than male spies.

"Beware of inquisitive women as well as prying men. See everything, hear everything, say nothing. Silence is safety."

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Roosevelt, Churchill Attend Church

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—Standing side by side through the Christmastide, President Roosevelt and Winston Churchill have set a religious standard for the observance overshadowing the "blood, sweat and tears" of war.

At a union Protestant church service Christmas morning, these two leaders of the forces of freedom, bowed their heads and heard a prayer that their cause should prevail in the world-wide struggle against "that foul thing which denies all that Christmas stands for."

Earlier the two men, described by President Roosevelt as "old friends" and "associates," had stood in the twilight on the White House portico and set a spiritual note for the lighting of the first national community Christmas tree on the White House grounds.

"Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas Day signifies," the President of the United States declared.

Military Chiefs on Hand

"Here in the midst of war, raging and roaring about us over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearts and homes, here amidst all these tumults, we have the peace of the spirit in every cottage home and in every heart," observed the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Sharing the inspiration of Christmas with the two chiefs of state were an array of stern-faced, drably-clad military chiefs of Britain and the United States.

The Christmas sermon at historic Foundry Methodist Church was delivered by the Rev. Zebarney T. Phillips, chaplain of the United States Senate and Dean of the Washington Cathedral, who took his text from John I, verses 11 and 12: "He came unto his own, and his own received him not.

"But as many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name."

A prayer for hearts free of "vengeful spirit" that will make possible the building in a postwar world of a "genuine new order worthy of human civilization" was led by the Rev. Frederick Brown Harris of the Foundry Church.

Divine Guidance Asked

A request that the entire holiday season this year be marked by spiritual preparation for the trials ahead was voiced by President Roosevelt in his Christmas Eve talk to the nation.

"We are confident in our devotion to country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage. But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us," he said.

He went on to say that he has appointed Jan. 1, 1942 as "a day of prayer, of asking forgiveness of our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come.

"We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifice, and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace."

He added: "Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them, we set our faith in human love and in God's care for us and all men everywhere."

Prime Minister Churchill's remark that a "sense of unity and fraternal association" made him feel at home in the United States this Christmas brought applause from the audience of 20,000 gathered on the south lawn of the White House.

Hundreds more, stymied by the slow-moving inspection system set up at White House gates for the first joint public appearance of the President and Mr. Churchill, watched the tree-lighting ceremony through the picket fence.

Although Mr. Churchill especially requested that Christmas be made a happy time for the children of the English-speaking world this year, it happened that President Roosevelt was without any of his grandchildren at his side for the first time since coming to the White House.

The President and his wife exchanged their gifts after church and in the evening sat down to a turkey and plum pudding dinner with the Prime Minister, Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Lady Halifax, Lord Beaverbrook Sir Dudley Pound, Admiral of the British Fleet, and a few other guests.

Amicable Settlement Sought In Occupation of Islands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The State Department sought an amicable settlement today of the situation resulting from the Christmas eve seizure by Free French forces of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off Newfoundland.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull conferred with the French Ambassador, Gaston Henri-Haye, who told reporters after the meeting he was confident the United States would "restore order" on the islands and said he understood Mr. Hull would confer with representatives of other governments concerned.

The main point at issue in the dispute, it was reported, is the control of a radio station on St. Pierre which is close to the waters traversed by convoys en route to Britain.

It is understood that conversations seeking an agreement for control of this station already were in progress when the Free French took the islands Dec. 24. A plan of settlement of the dispute reported under consideration in Washington provides that the sovereignty of the islands be restored to the Vichy Government of France while control of the radio station be placed under Allied supervision.

The State Department yesterday termed the Free French action as "contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned."

The suggestion was that this occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon might affect the integrity of the Monroe Doctrine against the transfer of Western Hemisphere possessions from one power to another but the suggestions did not appear to be taken very seriously since it involved a transfer not between countries but between contesting governments within a country; in other words, a transfer from pro-Axis Vichy to anti-Axis Free France.

No French Break Sought

But the State Department is, nevertheless, persuaded that it is sound strategic diplomacy to remain on as good terms with Marshal Pétain as practicable. The main idea is that if France is ultimately going to be forced into active war aid to Germany it would be better for it to come over the protest of Marshal Pétain's resignation than with his assent, since if Marshal Pétain was forced from office, the French Navy might refuse to fight for Hitler. Anyway, that is the theory.

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New England Faces Regular Mobilization Practice Drills for Civilian Defense

N. E. Bus Tieup Enters on Its Fourth Week

The tieup of the Greyhound bus lines in New England concluded its third week today, making the strike one of the curiosities of the labor year.

Union officials say the men are willing to return to work, and the company says they can come back at any time on exactly the same basis that they left.

There was no dispute about anything in New England. The row originated in Cleveland over the hiring of seven cleaning women at wages that the union there felt were undercutting its scale.

Since then Japan has attacked the United States, Germany and Italy nave declared war, the President has convened spokesmen of industry, the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and in consequence a War Labor Board has been formed with a policy of no strikes.

None of these events has yet dented the Greyhound stoppage.

The single issue, union and management said today, remains whether or not the company will sign a paper saying it will take the men back without discrimination and without change in seniority status.

The union declares signing of such a paper is customary after strikes and necessary in this case. Company officials here today reiterated their promise of no discrimination or change in seniority.

So 125 busses, making up the largest interstate bus line in New England, and 225 employees continued idle today.

However, Troy E. Taylor, President of the union for New England, was called to Cleveland last night, the Federal Government is renewing its efforts, and union men today felt something might be working out. Cleveland is headquarters of the Eastern Greyhound Lines.

Suit for damages against the union for calling an illegal strike in violation of the terms of its contract has been filed here by the company. The papers assert the strike tied up the company's lines in New England without cause since the walkout was a sympathetic strike.

A temporary restraining order against picketing, granted in the Suffolk County Court, Dec. 10, comes up for hearing next Monday.

Among men on both sides there was evidence of a puzzled feeling today as to why the strike did not get cleaned up.

"What is holding up a settlement?" one of the spokesmen was asked.

"I wish I knew," he replied.

The union, incidentally, is Local 1,205 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America. This is an old affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Fortunately, such deadlocks are not typical, and much less so today, when strikes have dropped to a minimum.

Wide World

New Hampshire Sounds Call to Winter Sports

It may have been a green Christmas in Southern New England but it wasn't for these ski enthusiasts who went to the hills of New Hampshire for their holiday. These skiers found their fun in North Conway and on the left you see the "something new" in skiing. It's pushball on skis and the idea is to keep the balloon in the air while moving along on your skis. In the middle is Benno Rybizka, Eastern Slopes ski instructor, doing a jump turn on ski points. On the right skiers await their turn to ride the skimobile to the top of Cranmore Mountain for the swift flight down well-packed trails. The girls in the first picture are, left to right, Blanche Rybizka of North Conway; Paula Kann, North Conway; Jean Round, Cleveland, Ohio; Janet Merrill, North Conway, and Katrin Warren, Boston. Miss Rybizka is shown in the picture on the extreme right ready for the ride up Mount Cranmore.

Maine Builds Most Ships In '41 Since 1607

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 26 (AP)—Maine's 334 years as a builder of ships was marked in 1941 with an output of about 80 vessels of all types, with no less than 60 of them for Uncle Sam's naval forces.

That wrote off the best construction year in "Down East" shipbuilding since the pinnace Virginia—first ship built in the new world—was launched in 1607 at Popham, only a sea-faring man's stone-throw from Bath, where destroyers speedily are being turned out for the Navy.

At one stage of 1941, the total value of ships on the ways and on order in the State's three major and 18 small yards was close to $300,000,000, the bulk of which was in destroyers and cargo oarriers for the United States Maritime Commission and Great Britain.

The Bath Iron Works, Inc., at Bath was at the busiest peak of its century of existence with an approximately $175,000,000 backlog of naval craft alone. The corporation's more than 6,000 workers completed three destroyers and all of four merchantmen for the Maritime Commission during the year. The yard record for destroyers is four in a single year established in 1918 and repeated in 1919 and 1940.

Not far down the coast from Bath, two other big shipyards—the Todd-Bath and South Portland Shipbuilding Companies—worked on round-the-clock schedules on freighters, both for the United States and British merchant fleets.

The Todd-Bath Company launched the first two of 30 such vessels it is building for Britain, although the South Portland concern adjacent to it has yet to finish its first of 16 merchantmen for the Maritime Commission.

These three big yards and the smaller ones which dot the Maine coast from Portland to Bar Harbor employed a total of about 15,000. The huge pay rolls which this personnel entailed brought booms to the respective communities in which the yards are located, chiefly in the Bath and Greater Portland areas.

However, while the big yards had contracts ahead to keep them humming for several years the little shipbuilders did not face such a roseate future.

The "little men," all skilled in the art of wooden shipmaking, were threatened with suspension of operations unless new orders were forthcoming from the Government. So serious was the outlook that the Maine congressional delegation in Washington was asked to seek new contracts to keep the small yards at their 1941 construction levels.

Besides the minesweepers, rescue and picket boats and subchasers which the small yards built for the Navy, there were a number of fishing trawlers which readily could be converted to naval use if needed.

Boston Has Happy Yule Making Service Men Happy

Boston played the kindly host to an estimated 3,500 boys in Army and Navy uniform yesterday, welcoming them to theaters, hotels, and restaurants, while in thousands of private homes others were guests for Christmas dinner, and—reflecting the spirit of generous giving—Boston had a happy Yuletide.

Men on the alert at antiaircraft stations and behind the guns of Boston Harbor forts; civilian defense workers keeping watch for enemy aircraft; men missing from the Christmas fireside—these were the only shadows cast by America's participation in total war.

So generous was the New England response to Army and Navy appeals for Christmas dinners that not a boy could not be placed—and 7,000 volunteer hosts were put on a "waiting list."

It began to look as if fighting men in the First Corps Area would obtain home-cooked Sunday dinners for several weeks to come.

Outdoor Programs Postponed

Late Wednesday afternoon the City of Boston postponed until Sunday two outdoor Christmas Eve programs scheduled for the Common and for Copley Square. Inclement weather was given as the reason.

As the Weather Bureau had predicted, however, the morning and early afternoon rain cleared away, leaving a clear sky, a brightly shining moon, and warm, gentle breezes which set a temperature record for Dec. 24.

An estimated 30,000 persons—one-third the usual number—wandered among the narrow, lamplighted cobblestone streets of Beacon Hill that night, singing traditional Christmas carols. Bell ringers from Quincy, Mass., dressed in picturesque costumes, chimed melodies outside the old homes, and other instrumental groups added to the musical chorus.

Warnings issued by civilian defense officials that large public gatherings were unsafe, together with word that many of the old-style, red brick Bulfinch houses would not be lighted, reduced the crowd and brought what police called the Hill's "smallest Christmas."

In accordance with requests of the Beacon Hill Association, only a score of the homes displayed outdoor lighting, and many large buildings were dark, although candles in some windows still shone.

The airplane which annually flies over New England's lonely coast islands and lighthouses, dropping Christmas presents to folks cut off from the shore, repeated its trip this year once again. Wartime restrictions on private flying were specially lifted on its behalf.

Boston Harbor historian Edward Rowe Snow, his wife, and pilot Al Leckshеid were instructed to avoid eight of the 43 lighthouses previously visited—for these eight are now military objectives. In all the plane flew 450 miles, with the words "Christmas Seal Plane" in two-foot-high red letters painted on its wings, so that watchers could not mistake its identity.

Private and public charities helped to make the day a happy one for the poor and the hospital confined.

Entertainment Provided

Service men who arrived in Boston without definite destination were given cards which entitled them to free meals in restaurants and hotels, free admission to theaters, and other entertainment.

Watertown citizens combined to cook and serve turkey dinners to 700 soldiers detailed to guard the Watertown Arsenal. The meals were served in the Senior High School and the Phillips Congregational Church.

More than 20,000 presents were reported sent to Camp Edwards addressed to all the soldiers there—gifts made as gestures of gratitude to men training for the nation's armed forces. Many other gifts, of course, were sent to individuals.

In a reciprocal gesture for New England, soldiers at Fort Ethan Allen, Winooski, Vt., themselves played host to 250 children from needy families of neighboring cities. One Army company dug deep into its pockets for money with which to buy shoes for 20 children.

Compulsory Defense Work Would Speed Plans

Regular practice mobilization drills for civilian defense units throughout all of New England appeared imminent today, as both Dean James M. Landis, Regional Director of Civilian Defense, and J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, in separate announcements, urged compulsory practice work-outs in order to smooth out and speed up New England's air-raid defense machinery.

These exercises would be similar to a fire drill, Dean Landis explained, with demolition workers, fire watchers, ambulance units, and air craft observers all executing their tasks as though an actual raid were expected or in progress.

"Time is of the essence in Air-Raid Protection services," he declared, "and tests should be held in the various districts to see how fast the machinery can be mobilized."

Frequency Emphasized

The drills should be held frequently, Dean Landis believes, with the public thoroughly informed in advance so that it will not mistake the activity for an actual raid. He disclosed that he will try to get the New England State Civilian Defense authorities to conduct an intensive drive for these trial mobilization drills after the first of the year.

Following closely on the heels of the pronouncement of Dean Landis came a statement from Mr. Farley that his committee "is putting on more pressure" for local civilian defense units to hold practice rehearsals.

Mr. Farley repeated his message to all local civilian defense directors, sent them Nov. 28, requesting local practice tests throughout Massachusetts once a week beginning Jan. 1. A month of such drills would blaze the way for a Statewide general exercise, to be held one or more times in February, Mr. Farley pointed out.

"We can never feel satisfied with our civilian defense organization, and certainly not until we have had complete rehearsals a number of times," Mr. Farley declared. "Every rehearsal brings out ways of improvement."

Acting on a request from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mr. Farley today said that he has requested all air-raid warden schools in the Bay State to stay open on New Year's Day. This plan is to enable the public not enrolled in civilian defense activities to spend a few hours getting instructions for air-raid behavior.

Mr. Farley emphasized that these classes should not be attended for curiosity or "as a show" but as serious business.

Need for emergency measures to eliminate congestion of heavy trucks and other commercial traffic, and conserve transportation resources, was emphasized today by Dean Landis, and Frank S. Walker, head of the Truck Committee of the Services and Supplies Division of the Massachusetts Committee.

The twin problem of congestion and conserving trucking resources is "getting more acute daily," Dean Landis believes. Pointing out that it is more a problem of expediting defense production than of air-raid defense, Dean Landis nevertheless disclosed he had made recommendations to "everybody in authority who has a direct concern with the problem" and has repeatedly emphasized the need for action.

Trucking Problem

The trucking problem in Dean Landis' opinion might involve setting up clearing houses so that non-pay loads could be eliminated. For example, a truck may go from Worcester to Springfield empty merely to pick up a Springfield-to-Boston consignment of goods. Pooling of resources and centralized control of truck dispatching would eliminate such unnecessary trips, is was explained.

Also involved is the question of week-end lay-overs in which trucks may be idle Saturday and Sunday and then overloaded on the following days.

The effect of growing traffic congestion in slowing defense production has been emphasized repeatedly by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston. Dean Landis said he had broached the subject to the Office of Emergency Management, the Department of Motor Truck Transportation, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and other agencies, but that although he understands preliminary planning is being done, no definite blueprint has been perfected.

The Massachusetts Committee's headquarters declared that Mr. Walker had been studying the problem since last spring, and quoted him as saying that although the situation is "critical," nothing has been done.

Centralized control of all civilian airplane flights in New England moved a step forward today with appointment of Gordon C. Prince, Wing Commander for the Civil Air Patrol in Massachusetts as Acting Regional Commander for New England. Mr. Prince will serve in Dean Landis' office until a permanent Regional Commander is named.

Dean Landis announced he has been advised by the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington that while non-citizens may not be accepted for certain civilian defense posts, other opportunities should be provided for them.

While Bostonians enjoyed a peaceful Christmas at home, volunteer civilian defense workers were on duty at air-raid report centers, ready for instant action in case of air attack.

At each of the Hub's 12 district report centers two trained volunteers were on hand, ready to call full staffs to man the batteries of telephones should danger develop. Each report center has telephone connections with vital services—Red Cross, highway departments, medical units, police, fire, gas, electric, water, sewer, and engineering departments.

The watch was kept around the clock by changing shifts. The warning system was kept at particular vigilance over the holiday, as civilian defense authorities felt that if any air attack were being contemplated the enemy might choose a time when the population was likely to be off guard.

Soldiers Get Surprise Gift On Christmas

This is a Christmas story. It's a day late but worth the telling.

On Wednesday, the day before Christmas, a civilian doing welfare work among the troops in Uncle Sam's Army, discovered that 4,000 soldiers, who were to be isolated from the outside world on Christmas day because on active duty, had a tree but nothing to put on it.

The civilian sent an "S. O. S." to former business associates who immediately took up a collection. Money flowed in fast. Within an hour $43 had been collected.

The New England Confectionery Company of Cambridge was apprised of the situation and doubled the order that the $43 would purchase at wholesale prices, supplying enough chocolate bars to assure one for each of the 4,000 soldiers. The civilian loaded the hastily wrapped candy into his own car and took it where it would reach the troops.

It was a happier Christmas for the soldiers and for the civilians who had a part in it.

Shoe and Leather Group Pledge Aid

In a telegram to President Roosevelt, the New England Shoe and Leather Association has pledged its full aid in the national emergency. The telegram, signed by Louis H. Salvage, President, was as follows:

"The New England Shoe and Leather Association and its 225 members of the shoe, leather and allied industries, by unanimous vote of its officers and directors, pledge to you and all military and national defense officials our complete support in the nation's present emergency and we are prepared to render all possible assistance when called upon, particularly in the production of military footwear, including leathers and all other component materials."

Announcement of a special nonstop train to Chicago, for the convenience of members of the New England shoe trade to attend the National Shoe Fair in Chicago, Jan. 5 to 8, 1942, also was announced by Maxwell Field, Secretary of the Association. This special train will be exclusively for New England shoe manufacturers, their salesmen, and members of the leather and allied trades.

Lynn G. E. Saving Yearly 1,200,000 Lbs. Aluminum

By foreseeing the shortage of aluminum a year ahead and planning for change of materials, the West Lynn plant of the General Electric Company dispensed with aluminum at the rate of 1,200,000 pounds a year.

This saving by management is reported by the union paper, Electrical Union News, published in Lynn by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon followed by occasional rain; slowly rising temperature tonight, lowest near 36 degrees; gentle winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional sleet or snow changing to rain over the extreme south portion tonight; slowly rising temperatures in southwest portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy this afternoon, followed by occasional sleet and snow changing to freezing rain, and rain and slowly rising temperatures tonight.

Massachusetts: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain tonight starting as sleet or freezing rain in the Berkshires and the Connecticut River Valley; slowly rising temperatures.

Connecticut and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness followed by occasional rain; slowly rising temperatures tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Hatteras: No small craft or storm warnning habe been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	30	Norfolk	54	41
Chicago	38	33	Philadelphia	52	36
Denver	24	—3	St. Louis	43	39
Helena	15	—4	Salt Lake City	30	9
Jacksonville	70	64	San Francisco	57	42
Los Angeles	53	42	Washington	51	30
New York	49	34			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 5:51 p. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Saturday, 6:21 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:47 p. m.

Worcester Utility Rates Reduced

Savings totaling $57,600 will be enjoyed by Worcester County customers of the Worcester Suburban Electric Company and the Worcester County Electric Company under rate schedules just approved by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Under the rate schedules, to become effective Jan. 1, customers of the Worcester County Electric Company will gain approximately $22,000 reduction in rates, with domestic consumers saving $14,000, and commercial customers $7,650.

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Boston Alien Held For U.S. Grand Jury

Dominick Gillingham, of Boston, charged with misrepresenting his status as an alien in order to obtain work in the Panama Canal area, today was held for the Federal Grand Jury by U. S. Commissioner Edward Donovan in the Federal Building in Boston.

Bail was set at $5,000. The defendant worked in a Bethlehem Steel Company plant in Baltimore, failed to register as an alien, but did register for the draft, and attempted to get work at the Newfoundland base now under construction by the United States, according to an alleged confession read by an agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Aquilo Club Charity Ball will benefit the Swedish Charitable Society and the Swedish Home for the Aged. Dancing begins at 8:30 in the grand ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Price of admission, $1.50.

"Ice Capades of 1942" is currently holding an 11-day engagement at the Boston Garden. Evening performances at 8:30, matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

Saturday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Egyptian Art" is the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Marionette show entitled "Christmas Carol" will be presented at the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Future Geologists

UNH

University of New Hampshire Students on Field Trip

Three geologists in the making from the University of New Hampshire are being shown some mineral specimens by instructor Glenn Stewart (second from left) during a recent field trip. One quarter of the known mineral types in the entire world are to be found in the rocky soil of New Hampshire. Because of the abundance of specimens available for study, students are able to supplement classroom theory with prospecting practice. Graduates from these courses have found specialized positions in 18 States of the Union, and in a number of foreign countries.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 3 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Two Leaders Stress Power of Right

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address from the south Portico of the White House in connection with the lighting of the National Community Christmas tree:

There are many men and women in America—sincere and faithful men and women—who asked themselves this Christmas:

How can we light our trees? How can we give our gifts? How can we meet and worship with love and with uplifted hearts in a world at war, a world of fighting and suffering and death?

How can we pause, even for a day, even for Christmas Day, in our urgent labor of arming a decent humanity against the enemies which beset it?

How can we put the world aside, as men and women put the world aside in peaceful years, to rejoice in the birth of Christ?

These are natural—inevitable—questions in every part of the world which is resisting the evil thing.

Answer is Known

Even as we ask these questions, we know the answer. There is another preparation demanded of this nation beyond and beside the preparation of weapons and materials of war. There is demanded of us also the preparation of our hearts; the arming of our hearts. And when we make ready our hearts for the labor and the suffering and ultimate victory which lie ahead, then we observe Christmas Day—with all its memories and all its meaning—as we should.

Looking into the days to come, I have set aside a day of prayer, and in that proclamation I have said:

"The year 1941 has brought upon our nation a war of aggression by powers dominated by arrogant rulers whose selfish purpose is to destroy free institutions. They would thereby take from the freedom-loving peoples of the earth the hard-won liberties gained over many centuries.

"The new year of 1942 calls for the courage and the resolution of old and young to help to win a world struggle in order that we may preserve all we hold dear.

God Source of Strength

"We are confident in our devotion to country, in our love of freedom, in our inheritance of courage. But our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us.

"Therefore, I . . . do hereby appoint the first day of the year 1942 as a day of prayer, of asking forgiveness for our shortcomings of the past, of consecration to the tasks of the present, of asking God's help in days to come.

"We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right; steadfast to endure sacrifice, and brave to achieve a victory of liberty and peace."

Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas Day signifies—more than any other day or any other symbol.

Against enemies who preach the principles of hate and practice them, we set our faith in human love and in God's care for us and all men everywhere.

A Great Cause

It is in that spirit, and with particular thoughtfulness of those, our sons and brothers, who serve in our armed forces on land and sea, near and far—those who serve for us and endure for us—that we light our Christmas candles now across this Continent from one coast to the other on this Christmas evening.

We have joined with many other nations and peoples in a great cause. Millions of them have been engaged in the task of defending good with their life-blood for months and years.

One of their great leaders stands beside me. He and his people in many parts of the world are having their Christmas trees with their little children around them, just as we do here. He and his people have pointed the way in courage and sacrifice for the sake of little children everywhere.

And so I am asking my associate and old friend to say a word to the people of America, old and young, tonight—Winston Churchill, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

International

Democracy's Doorstep

It was from this gaily decorated portico of the White House that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill radiocast their Christmas Eve messages to the nation at the lighting of the National Community Tree in the South Grounds of the executive mansion. Sergeant Thomas F. Quinlan of the White House police stands guard.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 (AP)—The text of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Christmas Eve message:

Fellow workers in the cause of freedom:

I have the honor to add a pendant to the necklace of that Christmas good will and kindliness with which my illustrious friend, the President, has encircled the homes and families of the United States by his message of Christmas Eve, which he has just delivered.

I spend this anniversary and festival far from my country, far from my family, yet I cannot truthfully say that I feel far from home. Whether it be by the the ties of blood on my mother's side or the friendships I have developed here over many years of active life, or the commanding sentiment of comradeship in the common cause of great peoples who speak the same language, who kneel at the same altars, and who to a very large extent pursue the same ideas—whichever it may be, or all of them together, I cannot feel myself a stranger here in the center and at the summit of the United States.

Sense of Unity

I feel a sense of unity and fraternal association, which added to the kindliness of your welcome, convinces me that I have a right to sit at your fireside and share your Christmas joy.

Fellow workers, fellow soldiers in the cause, this is a strange Christmas Eve. Almost the whole world is locked in deadly struggle armed with the most terrible weapons which science has devised, the nations advance upon each other.

Ill would it be for us this Christmastide if we were not sure that no greed for the lands or wealth of any other people, no vulgar ambition, no morbid lust for material gain at the expense of others had led us to the field. Ill would be for us, if that were so.

Peace of the Spirit

Here in the midst of war, raging and roaring over all the lands and seas, creeping nearer to our hearths and homes—here, amid all these tumults, we have tonight the peace of the spirit in each cottage home and in every generous heart.

Therefore we may cast aside, for this night at least, the cares and dangers which beset us, and make for the children an evening of happiness in a world of storm.

Here then, for one night only, each home throughout the English-speaking world should be a brightly-lighted island of happiness and peace. Let the children have their night of fun and laughter—let the gifts of Father Christmas delight their play. Let us grownups share to the full in their unstinted pleasures, before we turn again to the stern tasks and formidable years that lie before us, resolved that by our sacrifice and daring, these same children shall not be robbed of their inheritance or denied their right to live in a free and peaceful world.

And so, in God's mercy, a happy Christmas to you all.

War Risk Insurance For Merchant Crews

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Maritime Commission has disclosed that members of the crews of merchantmen operating under the United States flag have been under protective $5,000 war risk insurance since Dec. 22.

The Commission also announced that bonus rates for crewmen at work in danger zones will be speedily established and they will be retroactive to Dec. 7, the date the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. Crews on voyages in inland waters or the Gulf of Mexico are not covered by the insurance.

Ties Between Australia and U. S. Helped By Direct Radio-Telegraph Services

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister John Cutin of Australia formally opened the first direct radiotelegraph link between the two nations last night with an exchange of messages pointing out the value of such communication to common defense in this world-wide war.

Mr. Roosevelt told Mr. Curtin that "in my opinion this new link well serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the Axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee through spiritual and physical unification an ultimate victory which lies ahead of us."

Extending his greetings to the Australian people, Mr. Roosevelt also said:

"Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great Commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes."

Prime Minister Curtin said that "in bringing this service into operation my Government recognizes the necessity for applying efficient scientific methods of linking our two countries for common defense in the Pacific, also for trade and intercourse and for mutual understanding."

The new 7,420-mile circuit between San Francisco and Sydney was opened by R. C. A. Communications, Inc. Formerly all telegraphic communications between the two countries were handled by way of British or Canadian routes.

Atrocity Claimed By Tokyo Radio

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Japan has begun an atrocity propaganda campaign against the United States. The official Tokyo Radio has radiocast dispatches of the official news agency, Domei, charging misconduct by United States forces in the Philippines.

The radiocasts are recorded in New York. Presumably something similar has been radiocast within Japan and to other countries.

The first atrocity story said:

"A military spokesman revealed for the first time shameful details of the massacre of innocent Japanese noncombatants at Davao by American troops and civilians prior to the landing of Japanese forces in the southern Philippines.

"This monstrous crime has liquidated the last vestige of respect formerly held for the armed forces of the United States.

"Nevertheless it is the intention of the Imperial forces not to involve guiltless American lives in acts of retaliation.

"The spokesman disclosed that when Japanese forces landed at Davao they discovered 17,000 Japanese, including women and children and representing virtually the entire local community, imprisoned and without food—many of them on the verge of starvation.

"By prompt action Japanese forces succeeded in liberating about 12,000. However, among the rest about 40 were mass-lynched by Americans."

Delving Into the Past at Hollins

Students of Writing Seek Source Material

Susan Johnston of Buffalo, N. Y., and Vickie Vaughan of Eagle Pass, Texas, examine a Hollins College diploma of 1874. Like other Hollins students, they are drawing on the college's history for material for a variety of stories and articles.

Hollins Girls Write of College's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLINS COLLEGE, Va.—Students of creative writing at Hollins College this year are drawing on source material in connection with the history of their college for a variety of articles and stories. Interest in the approaching centennial celebration in May, 1942, has led the members of Dr. Ivar L. Myhr's class to investigate a large collection of documents, letters, reports, records and mementoes of by-gone college days which have been accumulated in the vaults over a hundred years.

The titles of some of these papers are suggestive of the sources used: "Hollins During the Civil War," "What Hollins Girls Read in the Eighties," "The Old Social Clubs," "Hollins in the Eighteen Forties," "Hollins During the Two World Wars," "The Science Hall Fire in 1914," and "A Campus Personality for Sixty-nine Years." One paper, based on recently announced plans for a long-term building program at the college, is a prognostication of "Hollins in the Late Nineteen Forties."

Although the course does not propose to make professional writers of the students, those with literary ambitions are gaining valuable experience under the guidance of Dr. Myhr and the constructive criticism of their fellow students. At least one member of the class contributes regular stories to a metropolitan newspaper and another to a fashion magazine. The historical articles will be adapted to college publications and other literature in connection with the centennial.

In the instruction of the class, Dr. Myhr avoids formalism. The instructor's choice of topic is alternated with the student's, and most members of the class have their own idea of the kind of writing they want to do. Criticism from the instructor, and from the class itself, comes straight from the shoulder and is well received.

Writing on the past of the college has been the favorite project of the class. Some students have selected phases in the college's career which require a paper of considerable length based on careful research. Others, delving far into the past, are combining fact with fancy in piercing together some slight but significant incidents in the college's early history.

Evacuees From Hawaii Hail Heroic Defenders of Islands

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Hundreds of evacuees and wounded, convoyed safely through waters infested with Japanese submarines, today related acts of heroism and praised the morale in embattled Hawaii.

Planes circled overhead as the passenger vessels, wearing a dark blue war paint, slipped quietly through the Golden Gate yesterday.

Lifebelts were worn during the trip by all passengers—even by the many children while they played games—and the ships were blacked out completely at night.

They zigzagged constantly, because Japanese submarines have been preying on shipping off the California coast.

No Announcement

Stirring scenes took place at entrances to piers. No public announcement was made of the convoy's arrival, but it was seen moving through the Golden Gate. There was a rush toward the waterfront.

Soldiers and sailors carrying rifles and pistols had blocked off an area extending three blocks from the docks.

A wounded sailor told of the heroism of his skipper who ordered some of his idle men to throw potatoes at the Japanese raiders.

"Our skipper was a little fellow," the sailor said. "But he certainly was full of fight.

"We had only a three-inch gun where we were, but he wouldn't let anybody else fire it. He peppered away at the Japs as they came over.

Back to Their Posts

"All of a sudden a bomb hit nearby and blew our skipper into the water. Our executive (officer) gave the order to abandon ship."

The sailors started down, and just then the skipper's head bibbed up from the water. They told him they were abandoning ship.

"Get back to your stations!" he shouted.

Then he ordered a messenger to get a sack of potatoes.

"I mean potatoes," the skipper cried to the surprised messenger. "I got to keep the men occupied at a time like this. Let 'em throw potatoes at the Japs!"

Football players of Willamette University at Salem, Ore., and San Jose, Calif., State told on their return of doing guard duty after the raids. Coach R. S. Keene said his Willamette squad worked their way home by caring for wounded men.

The three children of Capt. Merle Williams of the Air Corps told of a Christmas party on the convoyed ships at sea which was long on fun but short on candy and nuts.

Danny Williams' faith in his father, who remained in the islands, was evident.

"My daddy," said the six-year-old, "can lick any ten Japs."

Spokesmen for Axis Foes Call Victory Roll by Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Confidence in the ultimate victory of those peoples fighting for freedom over totalitarianism and aggression featured addresses by spokesmen for Axis foes in a "victory roll call" radiocast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company here yesterday.

Francis Biddle, Attorney General, speaking for this country, warned against over-confidence and under-estimation of the strength of adversaries and urged Americans to guard against the "subtle attacks that Hitlerism will surely continue to make against it."

"We can look to one thing we have in common—one thing that unites us all—the one thing that saved the British at Dunkirk, that turned back Göring over London, that keeps the millions resisting all over the Continent of Europe—we have that one thing that threatens Hitlerism itself at its very foundation," he said. "That is, the one thing that will win the war. We have a freedom that is beyond the love of life, and that freedom unites us here and all around the world this Christmas Day."

Among other speakers on the program, sponsored by the Council for Democracy, were Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, British-born wife of the Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Enrique S. de Lozada, Counselor to the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs and formerly First Secretary of the Bolivian Legation in Washington; Charles Boyer, actor, representing the Free French; Dr. Lin Yu-tang, author, representing China; Edmund Gwenn, actor, representing Great Britain, and Raymond Massey, actor, who spoke for Canada.

Mme. Litvinoff praised the women of Great Britain and the Soviet Union for their work in the war.

"And now it is my privilege to see how the women of America are responding to wartime needs," she continued. "Now it is our turn to say, 'We believe in you! We are with you. We know, better than you do yourselves, the arduous struggle before you, the anxieties, the tears. But we know that your strength, as mothers, sisters and wives, is enexhaustable.'

"Women always have their share of whatever trouble there is. And women are now in the war all right. Whether they are helping to nurse the wounded at the front or taking the place of men in factory or office, they are doing their part. When the cause of freedom triumphs we women not without blood and sweat and tears will have earned our share of it."

Dr. Lozada declared that the American Republics not only have the obligation of mobilizing every vital force at their disposal for the crushing of totalitarianism, but also "the responsibility of devising and perfecting machinery that will allow the small nation to live next to the large without fear of interference or rapacity."

Mr. Boyer, speaking for Hollywood, asserted there was no doubt that "France will continue to play a glorious part in the pursuit of common victory and in the restoration of justice and freedom in the world of peace."

Knitting Medal Won By High School Boy

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Kenneth Feldhaus, red-haired high school youth, has won the Red Cross Service Medal for expert knitting.

He was doubly handicapped at the start by the fact he was left-handed and possessed no more than the ordinary male adroitness with knitting needles.

The instruction book gave directions for right-handed knitters only and he had to reverse the technique to come out the right way.

Soon, however, he was outknitting many of the girl members of the volunteer student knitting club of Hadley Technical High School and his work drew the attention of Red Cross officials.

He has knitted a sweater, mittens, three boys' caps and a pair of half socks for Great Britain. He proudly wears his new service medal on the lapel of his coat.

Japan's Lingayen Attackers Untrained, Poorly-Armed Boys

The writer of the following dispatch—Clark Lee, an Associated Press reporter with wide experience in Asia—was at Manila in the Philippines en route home for his triennial leave when war broke out between the United States and Japan. He describes here what he saw during a trip to the Lingayen front on the Island of Luzon.

ON THE LINGAYEN FRONT NORTH OF MANILA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Japanese Army rushing toward Manila from the Lingayen Gulf area is an ill-uniformed, untrained mass of young boys between 15 and 18 years old, equipped with small-caliber guns and driven forward by desperate determination to advance or perish.

Hundreds of them already have fallen under the fire of American and Filipino Artillery, machine-guns and rifles, but they keep coming, and up until last night had been only partly checked.

The United States armed forces in the Far East, holding the Lingayen area, have rallied and are putting up a determined defense in many sections.

Young Filipino troops, after their baptism of fire, are being welded into an army of tough fighters.

U. S. Troops Fight Well

The United States forces have more than held their own ground.

The Lingayen battle started last Monday at 2 p. m. with an artillery duel between Japanese warships and American shore guns.

At the same time a force estimated at 500 Japanese advancing southward from Vigan clashed with American armored car units at San Fernando in La Union Province.

The Japanese, who were riding bicycles, were apparently unaware of the presence of Americans in the vicinity.

This fight continued until after dawn Monday, and according to the American field commander, almost every Japanese was wiped out, although many climbed trees to continue shooting until they themselves were shot down like birds.

At sundown Sunday there were a few Japanese transports and warships along the east coast of Lingayen Gulf.

Ships Arrive in Night

The American shore forces awoke at dawn Monday to find 56 Japanese ships, most of them small transports of about 1,500 tons each, plus a few destroyers and cruisers, anchored along the west coast from Bauang to Damortis.

The American artillery immediately opened fire and sank several transports.

About 7 a. m. the Japanese troops started coming ashore in small flat-bottomed motorboats with curved bows. Many were sunk by gunfire from the shore, but the others kept right on coming.

Ignoring the American fire, they swarmed on the beaches and advanced in files toward the American positions, splitting up in twos, tandem fashion.

An American officer commanding one of the feach defenses described the Japanese advance in this fashion.

"There was no hysterical exaltation.

"They didn't charge, but crouched forward just a little bit, lifting their knees high in a sort of imitation goose-step.

"They kept coming forward in pairs, one directly behind the other. They were coming on to die—and many of them did.

"Many times one of our heavy machinegun or rifle bullets killed two men at once

"When hit they just threw up their hands and fell backward as if accepting an inevitable fate.

"Some wore poor quality khaki; others wore half uniforms and half civilian clothing.

"Some wore sweaters and some fatigue clothes.

"Each had a small gold star painted on his helmet above the forehead.

"They carried .25-caliber rifles and about a quarter of them had .25-caliber sub-machine-guns."

Unless they strike a vital spot, these .25 bullets will not kill a man.

As the Japanese kept landing in ever-larger numbers, the American and Filipino drew back according to a previous plan, fighting delaying actions.

Japanese Withdraw

On some other fronts along Lingayen Gulf the battle went better for the Americans. The Japanese were unable to blast their way ashore at Lingayen City on the southern shore and had to withdraw.

During Monday morning Filipino troops supported by American tanks checked Japanese infantry and tanks advancing inland from Damortis.

Late Monday afternoon, however, the Japanese renewed their attack under protection of warship gunfire and air attack, and their tanks broke through the American lines, forcing the unit to withdraw.

The defenders had to leave clothing and food but said they saved their guns and ammunition.

Part of the Japanese forces turned southward, and by Wednesday night they had reached Pozorrubio and Binalonan on the main highway to Manila.

Other Japanese units which broke through at Bauang and Damortis have been pressing since Monday night up to the roads leading to the mountain gold-mining center of Baguio, 35 miles northeast of Lingayen. Some small units probably already are there.

The mines have been flooded and oil supplies destroyed, so work there will be impossible for many months.

Fleet in Pacific Ready for Action

PEARL HARBOR, T. H., Dec. 26 (AP)—An Admiral in command of a combatant force of United States warships said yesterday that "the lesson of the Dec. 7 attack has been taken to heart."

"We now are well up to strength in all our units," he added, "and the men want only one thing—to get at the enemy."

The Admiral received reporters aboard his flagship, which was only slightly damaged in Japan's sudden aerial assault against Oahu Island.

His voice was almost drowned out by the whining saws and pounding hammers of the busy harbor. There wasn't a sign of Christmas anywhere. It was like any other sunny morning at this naval base—any other except one.

Dimly visible in the distance, the forms of two sunken ships stuck out of the water. Closer by were the charred destroyers Cassin and Downes.

The Admiral summed up the reaction of the men:

"We know that somebody's done us a dirty trick and we want to get back at them. Our one desire is to get up and sock 'em for that treacherous attack. Nearly everybody wants to be a machine-gunner.

"My ships all are ready to fight," he said, and added that damage to cruisers was only "incidental."

"We have already received more men from the mainland than were lost in the attack—we're better off today than we have been in some time."

He said the raid "brought home the necessity of taking utmost precautions," explaining that when men drill now they know more about what it means—more than just going through motions."

The Admiral refused to discuss naval strategy but asserted flatly "it is going to be a long war—must be, with the enemy as far away as Japan."

Franklin Simon

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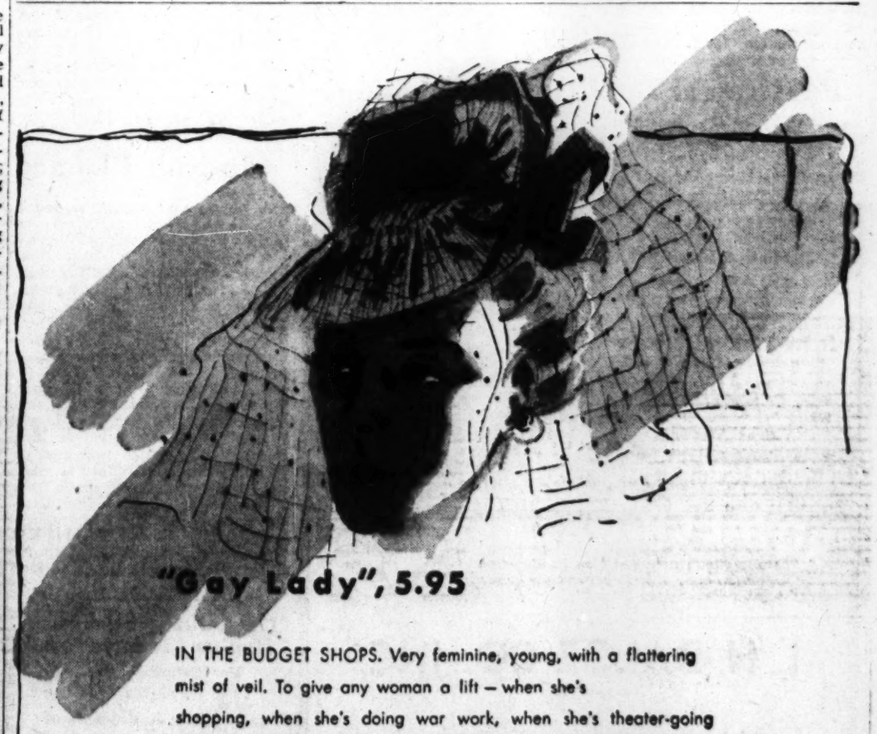

"Gay Lady", 5.95

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

War Fund Workers Plan 'Dutch Treat'

The educational division of the Greater Boston United War Fund will sponsor its annual "Dutch Treat" luncheon in the main ballroom of the Copley-Plaza, Monday, Jan. 5, at 1 p. m., Mrs. Phister Cowin, general chairman, announces.

The luncheon will mark the formal opening of the two weeks' intensive activities conducted by the division preliminary to the beginning of the general campaign to raise $7,600,000. The American Red Cross, the Community Organizations Fund, local Soldiers and Sailors Committee and the United Service Organizations are jointly participating in the War Fund drive.

Selection of the main ballroom for this year's gathering was necessitated by the hundreds of additional women who have volunteered to assist because of the war conditions under which the 1942 campaign will be conducted. Advance reservations are being made at educational division headquarters, room 154, Copley-Plaza.

Mrs. John A. Moir of Chestnut Hill, vice-chairman of the educational group, is in charge of the luncheon arrangements, assisted by Mrs. Harry J. Klotz, Mrs. Philip Eiseman, Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Mrs. Frederick G. Holcomb, Mrs. Morris F. La Croix, Miss Edith Moir, Mrs. Arthur W. Rice, Jr., and Mrs. Arthur Syrjala.

Metropolitan area chairmen who will handle arrangements in their sections include: Mrs. Theodore Bratten, Blue Hills; Mrs. Arthur A. Cushing, Brookline; Mrs. Angus Dun, Cambridge; Mrs. Samuel Hoar, Central Middlesex; Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Charles River; Mrs. Robert H. Holt, Eastern Middlesex; Miss Helen C. King, Fellsway; Mrs. Clarence C. McDavitt, Mystic; Mrs. George H. Larsen, Newton; Mrs. T. Gilbert Hetherington, Ocean, and Mrs. Sherman R. Thayer, South Shore.

Boston district chairmen are: Mrs. William P. Smith and Mrs. Perley P. Ray, Allston-Brighton; Mrs. Josiah Child, central Boston; Mrs. Allison W. Ott, Charlestown; Mrs. Margaret Higgins, Dorchester; Mrs. Joseph A. Kane, East Boston; Mrs. Morrell P. Goodwin, Hyde Park; Mrs. Henry G. Gomperts, Jamaica Plain; Miss Ethel Dougherty, Roxbury, Miss Charlotte L. Roulston, South Boston, and Miss Mary Moir, West Roxbury-Roslindale.

Keller

Talk Over Boston Fund Luncheon Plans

Mrs. Phister Cowin (center), general chairman of the educational division of the Greater Boston United War Fund, confers with Honorary Co-Chairman Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall (left) and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin on plans for the annual "Dutch Treat" luncheon to be held early next month at the Copley-Plaza. The luncheon will open the intensive activities preliminary to the general campaign to raise several millions of dollars. The American Red Cross, the Community Fund, local Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and U. S. O. are joint participants in the campaign.

Friday Club Of Everett Looks Ahead

A full calendar of events awaits members of the Friday Club of Everett after the holidays. On the day after New Year's, at 2 p. m., Philip Cummings, analyst of world problems who has lived abroad for several years, will address the club on "Youth of the Old and New World."

On the following Tuesday, Jan. 6, the Dramatic Class will meet at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Lewis, 2 Hampshire Street, with Mrs. Charles S. Battis, Mrs. James A. Quigg, Mrs. Gardner H. Shattuck, Jr., and Mrs. Wallace E. Snowdon, Jr., as co-hostesses. Miss Bernice Salans of Emerson College will present readings.

Pork and Lamb the Best Buys For Week-End Food Shoppers

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Market men offer several foods to the week-end shopper today as a change from the holiday menu of traditional poultry. Such items as roast of pork or lamb, smoked shoulder, corned beef, or sea food offer variety.

To the shopper, pork and lamb seem to offer the most economical buys in the meat line, but those attempting to keep within the limits of a food budget note that prices are higher on most items than in recent weeks. Even fish prices are tending upward.

The price of a selected group of steaks and roasts which has been stabilized at 31 cents a pound in chain stores is now showing indications of advancing. One large chain system jumped the price for the week end to 35 cents.

Exceptions to the general rule, however, seem to favor butter and eggs. Butter was 38 cents a pound in chain stores where 39 cents was asked last week. Of course, the 38-cent figure was quoted two weeks ago, to be sure, and as wholesale butter markets were tending easier it was difficult apparently to hold an advance in retail prices. Eggs are a little lower than last week, with chain stores quoting 40 cents a dozen for large fresh eggs. From this level, the prices range upward in independent stores.

Fresh pork loins for roasting are offered today in chain stores as low as 21 cents. The same stores asked 20 cents two weeks ago. Independent stores ask more. Leg-of-lamb prices range up to 35 cents a pound, and as low as 25 cents in some large suburban cut-price stores. But lamb forequarters, which have been 17 cents in chain stores, are today offered at 15 cents in those same stores, and upward in independent stores.

Poultry prices are practically unchanged since the pre-holiday market. Turkeys continue in chain stores at 32 and 35 cents, the latter for under 16 pounders, but more attractive looking birds were displayed at 39 cents. Geese prices start at 25 cents in chain stores, capon at 35, fowl and chicken at 29, and ducks at 23 cents.

While fish prices are higher due to unfavorable fishing weather, the mackerel seiners have been more successful than of late, so that fresh mackerel prices dropped. Chain stores offer tinker mackerel at 8 to 10 cents a pound today. Downtown fish stores ask more. Cod is 14 to 15 cents, haddock 14 to 16, fresh bluefish 35 cents a pound, eastern fresh halibut 60 to 70, western chilled halibut and salmon 40 cents, chilled swordfish 50 to 60, and boiled lobsters up to 70 cents for large and 50 to 55 cents for medium size.

In fruits and vegetable stalls, emperor grapes are around 10 cents a pound, Almeria grapes 27 cents for two pounds, bosc pears 39 to 45 cents a dozen, green beans 19 cents for two pounds, wax beans 25 cents for two pounds, green peas 29 cents for two pounds, beets 15 cents for two bunches, carrots 9 cents a bunch, winter squash 2 to 3 cents a pound, and yellow onions 27 cents for a five-pound bag.

A. A. U. W. Head to Be Guest

Dr. Helen C. White, recently-elected National President of the American Association of University Women, will be guest of honor and speaker at a luncheon to be given at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue Boston by the Boston Branch of the A. A. U. W., tomorrow at 12:30 o'clock.

The occasion of Dr. White's visit to Boston is her class reunion at Radcliffe, where she received her A. B. and M. A. degrees. A member of the University of Wisconsin faculty since 1919, Dr. White was appointed professor of English in 1936 and is the only woman holding a full professorship in that University's College of Letters and Sciences. She has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship twice, and won a Huntington Library Research Fellowship in 1934-40.

Dr. White is the author of three historical novels—all of them based on the conflict between the individual and the institution—and is widely known as a speaker.

At the head table will be Dean Bernice Cronkhite of Radcliffe, who will preside at the luncheon, Dean Margaret Morriss of Pembroke College, former National President of A. A. U. W., Miss Beatrice Woodman who is President of the College Club, and Mrs. Gaston Summers, President of the Boston branch of A. A. U. W.

Junior League To Present Play

The Junior League is presenting three performances of its Christmas play this year for the general public—one on Monday afternoon, the others on Tuesday morning and afternoon. "Racketty-Packetty House" by Frances Hodgson Burnett will be shown for children from settlement houses and agencies in Boston this afternoon and tomorrow and afternoon, all performances being given at the Peabody Playhouse on Charles Street.

E. Irving Locke is directing the production, and Mrs. Edward M. Fenno is acting as prompter.

Miss Edith C. Bancroft has charge of the sale of tickets. Others assisting Miss Constance B. Learned, Production Chairman, are Miss Jane Megrew, Business Chairman; Mrs. Peter H. Thompson, Jr., Treasurer; Miss Dorothy Rackemann, lights; and Miss Laura Robbins, scenery. Also working for the success of the play are Mrs. Thomas E. Jansen, Jr., Miss Eleanor Batchelder, Miss Marcia Byron, Mrs. John Coffin, Miss Mary Faunce, and Miss Isabel Firuski.

Paul Revere D.A.R. Plans Donations

New Year's Day is the date of a meeting of the Paul Revere Chapter, D. A. R., at the College Club, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. The chapter will vote its annual contributions to various projects, including aid to these schools: Hillside, Crossnore, Tamassee and Kate Duncan Smith, and International College.

Mrs. F. Allen Burt, Regent, will announce her presentation to the National D. A. R. Museum in Washington, of a Stiegel-type glass, in memory of her mother, Mrs. John Hamilton Shaw, a former member of the Paul Revere Chapter. The glass, etched in a pattern of flower pot with tulips, is an heirloom from the family of Peter Bulkeley, minister of the first church in Concord, Massachusetts, and an ancestor of Mrs. Burt.

Mrs. Malcolm E. Nichols is chairman of hostesses for the luncheon which follows the meeting.

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Candlelight Musicale Planned

A program of Christmas music is to be presented Sunday evening in the First Congregational Church, Hyde Park, as a "Christmas Candle light Musicale" at 7 o'clock.

The artists are Virginia Saddler, soprano, and in the ensemble, Edna Tuckerman, violoncello, Kirke Walker, Jr., violin, Gladys Eastman, piano, and Reginald Eastman, organ.

The selections are from Wagner, Schubert, Tschaikowsky, Bach, and others, including "The Lord's Prayer" by Malotte which Mrs. Saddler will sing, accompanied by piano and organ. Another familiar item will be the theme music from Tschaikowsky's B-Flat Minor Concerto, played by piano and organ.

Ushers are William Holland, Edwin Leason, Frank Saddler, Ernest Marsh, Royden McCurdy, and Earl Gill.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Dec. 27
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Christian Science Program
For Sunday, Dec. 28

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Prison Term Is Upheld In Lottery Case

Commitment of Dr. Frank Deacon of Chicago, found guilty by a Federal jury 18 months ago for his participation in a $20,000,000 lottery, to a Federal penitentiary for one year and one day, has been confirmed by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

Dr. Deacon was one of 72 men and women named in three indictments as having been connected with a lottery ring that operated in 16 states. None of the other defendants stood trial, some pleading guilty with the indictment nol prossed or dismissed in the other cases. The defendant appealed to the Circuit Court from the Federal jury verdict finding him guilty of conspiracy to transport lottery tickets in interstate commerce. The appeal was dismissed by the Circuit Court.

William H. Lewis Jr., former Assistant United States Attorney, counsel for the defendant, said he would ask for a stay of sentence to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Permanent Auto Plates in 1943?

Massachusetts automobiles in 1943 may carry permanent registration plates similar to those now in use in Connecticut, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has announced.

Mr. Goodwin said that if the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management allows the State sufficient steel for 1943 plates, permanent plates will be devised.

The Massachusetts plates will be of more substantial construction than those in Connecticut, better to withstand action of the elements and the ordinary knocks of travel, he said. The Connecticut plates are made of aluminum.

It steel cannot be obtained, some substitute will be provided, the Registrar added. State prison officials in charge of registration plate production are now working on possible substitute material but as yet have found nothing which is completely satisfactory.

Igor Sikorsky

Helicopter May Prove Useful in Wartime

When Igor I. Sikorsky (above) flew his helicopter to a new world's sustained-flight record of 1 hour and 32 minutes last spring at Stratford, Conn., he may have been paving the way for a machine which will prove extremely useful in wartime.

Explaining the number of war services that such a direct-lift aircraft could render, in a recent lecture to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, Mr. Sikorsky mentioned the following: Convoy purposes both on land and water, observation, reconnaissance and scouting; for removing trapped or wounded soldiers, or for depositing troops behind the enemy lines; for coastal patrol, for sudden short-range bombing attacks, for gunfire control and for livesaving under greatest possible variety of conditions.

Soaring Unemployment Fund Reflects R. I. Defense Boom

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—The booming employment situation in Rhode Island is reflected in the figures released this week by Russell H. Handy, State General Treasurer, which show that the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund had reached the record total of $21,757,070 by the first of this month. The funds, which are used to pay weekly benefits to eligible unemployed persons, totaled only $11,663,008 a year ago.

During November the fund continued its rapid climb, Mr. Handy announced that receipts had amounted to only $200,000.

Fears had been expressed two months ago that widespread unemployment might result in Rhode Island in the wake of the Government's priorities system which threatened to curtail activities at many of the rubber and jewelry plants.

Defense Moves On

The State Council of Defense launched its campaign this week for volunteer defense workers but at the end of the two days of recruiting only a small percentage of the 10,000 volunteers sought had signed the application blanks at the various community centers. Another campaign next week is anticipated.

Defense plans moved ahead, nevertheless, on a score of fronts. The Providence Journal reported its newsboy carriers had sold more than 750,000 defense stamps to newspaper subscribers in two weeks—a record said to surpass that of all other newspapers in the country. The newsboys exceeded by three times the most optimistic estimates of sales that had been made when the campaign started.

Miss Elizabeth F. Adams of Providence, who won the Croix de Guerre for her work as an ambulance driver in France last year, was appointed to form a woman's division of the State Defense Council. Miss Adams had planned to go to England and continue her work there, but was informed no more passports for Americans are being issued at Washington.

Meanwhile, as a part of the city of Providence's preparations, Mayor Dennis J. Roberts appointed the Rev. Charles J. Mahoney, Assistant Chancellor of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Providence, Chairman of an emergency communications group with authority to organize the city's amateur radio operators.

Defense a Joke to Him

Considerable agitation was caused this week when the State Council of Defense announced that for three hours it had been unable to reach anyone by telephone at the new warning center just established in Barrington. The Barrington station was supposed to be operating on a 24-hour-day basis, ready to receive flashes from the State center of alerts or air-raid alarms.

The apparent laxity on the part of the operators in Barrington, however, turned out to be just a joke. Barrington's chief warden reported that he had tried for one hour and a half to get a routine telephone message to the State center without success. He explained that he then ordered his own center not to heed any calls from the State center for three hours. Fortunately, no alerts or alarms were sounded during the three-hour period.

Many Types Of Labor Still Needed in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—A shortage of many types of labor is reported by the New Hampshire State Employment Service on the basis of a survey that it recently conducted.

More than 600 skilled and semi-skilled workers, approximately 1,000 woodsmen, and more than 500 domestic workers, farm hands, unskilled workers, and hotel and restaurant workers are wanted for work in various parts of the State.

In addition, clearance requests for workers in the neighboring New England States in States farther away, for men to work in national defense industries, raise the number of openings of each one of the State's 11 public employment offices to more than 3,000, officials of the State Bureau of Labor divisions say.

The shortage of woodsmen persists in the northern part of the State, and employers expect that it will become more acute before it improves. In the western part of the State there is a shortage in the more skilled textile fields. Machine shop workers and practically all other types of workers but shoe workers are needed in this area. In the eastern portion of the State the woolen textile industry is rushed to capacity and the machine shops and foundries are experiencing a labor shortage.

Maine 'Special' Of Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 26—Wartime exigencies have motivated Gov. Sumner Sewall to call a special session of the State Legislature to map plans for defense. This session will probably take place about the middle of January.

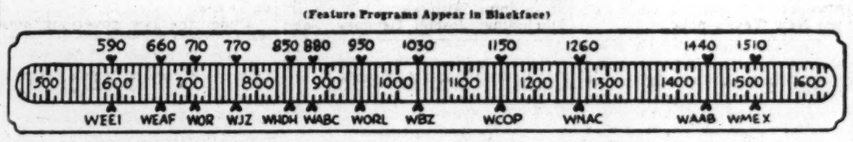
The Legislature will be asked to deliberate on a proposal to adjust the wages of State employees during wartime to meet the rising cost of living. It is explained that many of the 4,000 State workers have resigned to accept more lucrative posts in defense industries, and that a sliding-scale plan should be authorized to take care of the remainder for the duration of the war.

A $2,000,000 bond issue to finance certain defense expenditures is also included in a rough draft of several bills being prepared by Attorney General Frank I. Cowan.

The need for legal authority to order and enforce blackouts is cited by City Manager James E. Barlow of Portland in a report to the City Council. Another proposal requiring legislative authority was forwarded by State Police Chief Henry P. Weaver in which compulsory fingerprinting of Maine residents was proposed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 The Music Box	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:15 Interviews	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy, conductor	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:45 Astronomy Program	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		
4:00 Lyric Stage	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:15 Lyric Stage	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Arthur Frechette, pianist
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Circus	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong": drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	Capt. Midnight": drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense talk; Dance Time
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"The Town Crier"
6:30 Headlines; Sports	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith Hour:	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Rising Up the News"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:15 Jimmy Durante;	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	"White House Conference"	WMEX Lyric Theater
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Charles Laughton; M.	"Information, Please!"	"The Green Hornet":	"Last Worst": drama
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Berle; Shirley Ross; or.	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	mystery drama	Ditmar and Olsen
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter: B.	"Michael and Kitty":	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Russell Bennett's Note-	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy, L. Tremayne	dramatic sketch; News	House": variety	book; orchestra	"Classical Album"
10:00 Shirley Temple	Professional Tennis	"Wings of Destiny":	Cedric Foster, news	Five Star News
10:15 Time; drama;	Tournament report	dramatic sketch	Horace Heidt's Orch.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 Olga Coehlo, Songs	"War Extra": comment	"Studio X": popular va-	Billy Keaton's Variety	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music; talk	riety program	Show; musical	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Safety Talk: Mas-	News; Music	News Service	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15 ter Works of Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Artie Shaw's Orch.
11:30 Howard Jones' Or-	"Music You Want"	"Unlimited Horizons":	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 chestra	"Music You Want"	dramatization; speakers	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"; Taxes	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"	Headline News	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning"; music	Organ Recital	
8:00 The World Today	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Reno; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Hogsequin Harmonies
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15 Network program	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:30 Network program	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round: music.	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers.
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	show with Bob Emery.	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute to America	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 "Saturday Night	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 Serenade"; music	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
11:15 Public Affairs	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Studio Program	Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.
11:30 Olga Coehlo, songs.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marine Band
11:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
12:00 Theater of Today:	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Jo Ann Sayers	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Treasure; popular music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Dept. of Agriculture	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Mauthe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 Science Adventures.	"What's on the Air"	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Ann Bromberg, soprano.
1:45 Sports Preview	War News	Hits and Bits	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	Shrednik's String En-	Ted Fletcher	Military Marches
2:15 Books; guest	Delibes' "Lakme," with	semble	North - South football	Military Marches
2:30 Musical Showcase	Lily Pons, Irra Petina,	Orchestra and vocalists.	game	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Musical Showcase	Raoul Jobin, Eale Pinza;	Orchestra and vocalists.	North - South football	Five Star News.
3:00 Country Journal	Wilfred Pelletier, con-	"Defense & Your Dollar"	game	Sports Results
3:15 Country Journal	ductor	Marcia Rica, songs	North - South football	Sports Results
3:30 N. E. to the Colors.	Metropolitan Opera:	"Campus Capers"; orch.;	game	Sports Results
3:45 N. E. to the Colors.	Delibes' "Lakme," with	organ; songs	North - South football	Sports Results
4:00 Matinee at Meadow-	Lily Pons, Irra Petina,	Music; 'Melodic Strings'	game	Sports Results
4:15 brook	Raoul Jobin, Eale Pinza,	Sports Preview	North - South football	Sports Results
4:30 News; Matinee at	Wilfred Pelletier, con-	'Week-End Whimsy'; va-	game	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45 Meadowbrook	ductor	riety show	North-South game	Melody Mirror
5:00 Cleveland Symphony	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatization	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Orchestra; Artur	Glen Miller's Serenade	Design for Dancing	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Rodzinski, con-	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 ductor	Glen Miller's Serenade	Dramatic sketch	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Defense; Dance Time
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Elmer Davis	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quis of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15 Informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quis of Two Cities"	Network	Five Star News
7:30 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Music
7:45 Jobs for Defense	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	Circle of Sports	Circle O Ranch Boys
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Frontline Headlines	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Green Hornet":	Ethelbert Nevin's Music;
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Knickerbocker Playhouse	mystery drama	recorded
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Truth or Consequences':	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Les Sweetland
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	quiz program	News Service	E. Cooperamith, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Headlines of 1941	National Barn Dance;	"The Battle of Gettys-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Headlines of 1941	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	burg"; Col. Robert R.	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Headlines of 1941	Hotshots; Glen Welly's	McCormick, speaker;	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	Headlines of 1941	Orchestra	orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	Carmen Cavallero's Orch.	Studio Program	Orchestra	Sterling Young's Orch.
10:30 Olga Coehlo, songs.	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Dance Orchestra	U. S. Marine Band
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	Dramatic Sketch	Don Bovay, songs	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
11:00 Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Sports comments	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Time; Howard	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Local News; Songs	News; Talk	The Alpineers
11:30 Jones' Or. Harry	Val Olman's Orchestra.	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo; vocalists; some-	"Day's End"; music
11:45 James' Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra.	Broscia's Orchestra	diana; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (9.70mc-30.9m or 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American listeners.
6.04mc-49.6m or 11.73mc-25.6m
9:30 p. m.—Special Features in Spanish.

WBOS (11.87kc-25.26m)
3:35 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Opera Excerpts.
4:30 p. m.—Portuguese Defense News.
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Chopiniana (Portuguese).
5:30 p. m.—Rhythm and Dance.
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—Viennese Ensemble.
7:30 p. m.—Dance Music.
7:90 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Modern Harmonies.
9:30 p. m.—Philatelic Hour (Spanish).
9:45 p. m.—Vocal Concert (Mario Silveira).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Music To Dance By.
10:30 p. m.—Mail Bag (English).
10:45 p. m.—NBC Camera Club (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:00 p. m.—"Britain Goes To It." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—5:15 p. m.—The Truth Of It Is . . . " VLQ, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—"Over To You." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"With the Troops in Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 9 meg., 33 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—American Eagle Club Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:10 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—"Civilians' War." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—9:25 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Speaking of Parliament." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"El Baculo y el Paraguas." Comedy in Spanish by Paulino Masip. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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Back Bay Section of Boston

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Boom in Building Raises One Bay State Town's Population 25 Per Cent in Year

Lynnfield Selectmen Report Amazing Jump in New Homes

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Even the small town of Lynnfield that has lolled in rural quietude for more than 200 years is now feeling the repercussions of a World War in a home building boom that has come to the community without any effort of its own.

At a Town Meeting held this week, selectmen went over the "amazing" figures on home building, found the town's population had jumped 25 per cent in the last year, figured there would be a need shortly for more police and fire facilities, and launched plans to maintain future growth in keeping with the town's high residential traditions.

Only a short time ago when the rebuilt Newburyport Turnpike and Revere cutoff to the Sumner Tunnel made Boston more accessible, town fathers began to look for an influx of new residents. The influx come at the rate of 500 new residents this year, but it came from an entirely unexpected source and from all directions excepting Boston.

It so happens that Lynnfield is something of a "crossroads" town, lying at the junction of several main highway routes close to Lynn, Salem, Beverly, Saugus and Wakefield, where defense industries are booming. And being one of the few remaining rural communities of high residential caliber in this section, Lynnfield has beckoned, not so much to the intown Boston commuter, but to the defense workers, especially those located at the expanding General Electric plants in West Lynn.

Strangely enough, most of this year's building has been done in the $7,500 to $10,000 home category, although since the priorities ruling, the price range has dropped to an average of $5,000. New building for this year alone ranged around $350,000 in valuations, which is a genuine boom for a town of only 2,287 people. And almost all the homes are lived in by their owners, and not rental tenants.

According to Harry W. Higgins, Town Clerk, property valuations in the town have risen in the current surge to $3,277,000 against $2,200,000 in 1931. This year added another $350,000 to the total, by far the biggest building year in Lynnfield's 250 years' history.

More than 70 homes will have been completed in Lynnfield this year by New Year's Day.

As in other strictly residential old towns of Greater Boston, Westwood for instance, there is a group of long-time residents in Lynnfield who see danger ahead in overexpansion. Too rapid growth can be hazardous to orderly development and the protection of traditionally high residential standards.

In this respect, Lynnfield is said by planning experts who visited the town this week from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to possess the rare opportunity of modern planning for an ordered future which should have guided the growth of today's traffic-bound large cities. An alert planning board has already set a minimum requirement of 10,000-foot lots within Lynnfield Center and is thinking of stronger terms for outlying districts.

A year ago a new water system was installed, taking Lynnfield out of the horse-and-buggy era of hand pumps and wells. A committee was appointed at this week's town meeting to study the needs for greater fire and police protection. A lot has already been obtained for the building of the town's first High School.

Looked Japanese

An Hawaiian who told Lynnfield officials to "just call me George" when they couldn't begin to pronounce his last name caused something of a stir at this week's town meeting.

George is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and is an American citizen. His family in Hawaii was in the Pearl Harbor bombings. But the Board of Selectmen did not know that and was taking no chances when he was told to get his credentials before they would allow him access to the meeting.

George is majoring in city planning and was extremely helpful in a study of Lynnfield's town resources recently. The incident is cited for a purpose . . . to encourage some form of ready identification of an authoritative nature to permit Americans who look like Japanese to move about their business with a minimum of interference.

Connecticut College For Women Losing Dr. Erb

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 26 (AP) — Connecticut College for women announced today the impending retirement of Dr. J. Lawrence Erb, since 1923 Chairman of the department of music.

Described in a recent editorial in the Musician as a "progressive and far-seeing thinker," Dr. Erb was Director of the School of Music at the University of Illinois, and, later, managing Director of the American Institute of Applied Music at New York before coming to Connecticut College.

Dr. Philip Cabot

Dr. Philip Cabot, Harvard Professor of Business Administration, who passed on at his Harvard University quarters yesterday, was an authority on public utility management, a lay church leader, and for 17 years a member of the Harvard faculty.

Educated at Roxbury Latin School and Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1894, Dr. Cabot spent the early years of his life with banking and utility firms. He began as clerk in the Boston office of William Minot, real estate trustee; rose to the position of manager of real estate trusts; went on to become president and director of many public utilities in the Connecticut Valley area during 1904-1912; and in April, 1912, was made a partner in the banking house of White, Weld & Co., New York.

Dr. Cabot was a vestryman at Kings Chapel, Boston, and one of those credited with initiating the practice of noonday services there. He joined the faculty of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1924 as lecturer, became professor in 1927. His clubs included the Union, St. Botolph, Union Boat, Engineers, Norfolk Hunt, Harvard of Boston and Harvard of New York.

Richard S. Aldrich

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26—Richard S. Aldrich, who passed on here yesterday, represented the Second Rhode Island District in Congress from 1923 to 1933 and held membership on the Ways and Means Committee. A Republican, he had previously served in both branches of the State Legislature. At his passing, he was a Director and Vice-President of the Providence Journal Company. Mr. Aldrich was a son of former United State Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Lsland and a brother of Winthrop Aldrich, President of the Chase National Bank of New York.

By a Staff Photographer

A Building Boom Comes to the Little Town of Lynnfield

On this quiet residential street, located just off the Newburyport Turnpike, are shown some of the typical well-built homes erected in this rapidly growing community during the last year. The building boom has increased Lynnfield's population more than 25 per cent during 1941.

Marines 'Vets' Assured of A Rapid Advance

High-speed advancement in rank was today assured Massachusetts veterans of the United States Marine Corps, now experiencing a post-holiday rush in enlistments, by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, officer in charge of the Boston recruiting district.

Announcing an unexpected change in Marine Corps regulations, providing for reappointment of veterans to the ranks they held at the time of their discharge, Major Bacon said that enlistments in the Marines today were equal to those after the assault on Pearl Harbor. The enrollment during the week that followed the outbreak of war reached a peak of nearly 300 a day for the Marine Corps here.

The new regulations affect only former Marines who have not been separated from the service for more than five years, Major Bacon said.

Meanwhile, at the Navy offices next door, a similar rush on the part of New England youth was registered. Boys lined the corridors for hours as they awaited their examinations. Both Major Bacon and Lieut.-Commander Frederick D. Powers looked for a continuance of the rush to enlist after the New Year's holiday.

40 Witnesses Called in Curley Election Court Action

More than two score prominent Boston City officials and contractors doing business with the City were summoned today to appear in Suffolk Superior Court Monday in connectio nwith court action brought by former Mayor James M. Curley and School Committeeman Joseph Lee to have declared invalid the election of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin last November.

At the same time, in a petition filed in the Court, five Everett, Mass., voters, in a similar action, sought to remove from office Mayor Frank E. Lewis, on charges of corrupt practices in his successful campaign for re-election last fall.

Both Mr. Curley and Mr. Lee were defeated by Mr. Tobin with Mr. Curley subsequently accusing the Mayor of winning his election by fraudulent practices.

Summonses signed by Albert West, a Lee campaign lieutenant and legal counsel, along with Judge Emil Fuchs and former Lieut.-Gov. Francis Kelly for Mr. Curley initiated this court action.

Included in the list of officials and contractors summoned today were James J. McCarthy, City Treasurer; Joseph P. Donahue, Penal Institutions Commissioner; Henry L. Shattuck, City Councilor from the Back Bay; William Arthur Reilly, Fire Commissioner and Mayor Tobin's campaign manager; Election Commissioner Frederick E. Dowling; Barnard Willansky, an attorney connection with the Tobin organization; also various contractors doing business with the City, including: Joseph Deveney; John Ward; Anthony J. Ryan; Edward M. Matz; Edward McHugh, and Henry Baker.

It is the claim of Mr. West that these contractors contributed large sums t othe Tobin campaign fund. Mr. West also said that he was summonsing Guy W. Cox, President of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company, for questioning.

Also to be summonsed is Patrolman Thomas Turley of the Police Traffic Division, whom the Curley people have quoted as saying he saw election department employees destroying ballots on the day after election.

Mayor Tobin will not be represented at this preliminary hearing, at which the Judge will decide whether the plaintiffs have ground for action in their accusation of fraud.

If the Judge finds in favor of the plaintiffs the case will be brought before the Superior Court. If he finds against them, the case will be dismissed.

The application of the Everett voters for judicial permission to file the necessary ouster papers will be heard Monday by Judge Vincent Brogna. The hearing on the Tobin case will precede the Everett hearing.

The five petitioners in the Everett case are James J. Irwin, Mrs. Adelia Irwin, Rufus W. Clark, Hugh J. McNeill, and Frank Santoro. Mayor Lewis was re-elected for a second two-year term on Oct. 2.

Under the law governing non-partisan elections in Everett political committees for candidates for office are prohibited, according to the petitioners, who added that they have reasonable cause to believe that there were corrupt practices in the Mayoral primaries and in the Mayor's election campaign. The petitioners charged that the Mayor conspired with siv administrative appointees who assumed the powers of a political committee for the purpose of making certain expenditures. They also stated that they stood ready to ask for an election inquest by the northern Middlesex District Court.

FFour times as much money was spent by Mayor Lewis or in his behalf as he was entitled to spend, the petitioners alleged. Additional charges include making false returns of contributions and expenditures to the city clerk, failure to include the names of persons allegedly numbering more than 100 who were paid $5 each for services, and failure to list expenditures for automobile service.

Council to Name Assistant City Messenger

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The political plum of a $3,250 job as Assistant City Messenger of Boston, a post where the duties are anything but arduous, is beginning to excite speculation in City Hall circles. The job is to be filled by the Council after Jan. 1.

The vacancy is particularly interesting because the story about it is a pungent vignette in practical, patronage politics.

When the job fell vacant in April, 1940, the "boys" got together and said to each other: "Some of us are sure to be defeated at the November, 1941, election. That always happens, by the law of averages. Let's just hold this job open until then, and then give it to one of our number who needs to be taken care of." The deal was made.

"In the meantime," the majority of the 22 Councilors decided, "we will give the job to each Councilor for two weeks in a 'round robin' arrangement. It pays $62.33 a week and we can ushe our respective two-weeks periods to 'take care of worthy constituents." So they set up a list, and each Councilor—with the exception of one or two who refused to be a party to the arrangement—enjoyed having two weeks of lucrative patronage to give to a relative or a constituent.

That arrangement, according to President William J. Galvin of Charlestown, has been in operation right up to now. The pay-roll records show that various individuals from various wards have received two weeks of pay since April, 1940, for their services in this $3,250 post, whose duties do not require much training.

Observers now expect the job will be filled as per schedule by the new Council, 17 of whose members are hold-overs from the present Council. The job can be filled with 12 votes.

Three of the present Councilors were defeated for re-election, and thus are eligible for the job under the Council's plan. One of them, Councilor Edward L. Englert of Roxbury, is being eliminated in informal discussions because he already has a connection with a utility company.

Councilor Galvin is admitted to be the likeliest choice if he wants the job. He said today he is "undecided" about it. Reports at City Hall are that he may be offered a more active and lucrative post in the Tobin administration, if a suitable vacancy develops.

The third possobility of Councilor Edward A. Hutchinson of Dorchester, who is definitely interested and is said to have lined up some votes. The job pays $1,250 more than do Councilmanic posts.

The City Messenger's office takes care of city documents, Council bookkeeping, and arrangements for Council meetings. It also helps arrange for various parades. The post as Assistant is viewed by politicians as a sinecure.

DeWitt H. John

New England's Skiing Soldiers Get New Posts

Defense News in Brief

Y. D. Skiers assigned—Two 26th Division soldiers, both experienced skiers, are awaiting a call to duty with the 87th Infantry Mountain Regiment stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington. The men, whose transfers have been approved, are privates Walter C. Thorn of Deerfield, Mass., Company L, 104th Infantry, and John R. Bailey of Ashburnham, Mass., Anti-tank company, 182nd Infantry. Private Bailey, formerly a school teacher, has had 13 years' experience in skiing and six years in mountaineering. Private Thorn, a member of the National Ski Association has been a skier since childhood. He has made many long cross-country jaunts through western Massachusetts and Vermont, rolling up in his blankets in the snow for a night's sleep enroute.

New Aide for Admiral Tarrant — Lieut. Commander C. C. Pyne, U. S. N. R., has assumed the duties of Aide to Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District and the Navy Yard, Boston. He relieves Lieut. Commander Brooke Schumm, U. S. N., who has been assigned to sea duty. Lieutenant Commander Pyne graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1927 and was assigned to the aircraft carrier Lexington as personnel officer of the aviation department. Later he was transferred to the U. S. S. Detroit where he served in the engineering branch. In 1929 he resigned from the Navy to accept a position in civilian life remaining active, however, in the Organized Naval Reserve. He was called back to active duty in January 1941. He was promoted to his present rank in June this year and ordered to the Naval War College, Newport, R. I., from which he graduated on Dec. 2.

Seaman Sturtevant Again — It's Seaman Sturtevant again, as the Navy announced the acceptance of Harold L. J. Sturtevant's application for re-enlistment after his dismissal from the service for misconduct. The recruiting office at Haverhill, Mass., where young Sturtevant applied for re-enlistment, received word that he had been accepted and already assigned to a ship. It was Sailor Sturtevant, you'll remember, who pulled a Nazi flag from the front of the office of the German Consulate in San Francisco a year ago. His discharge from the Navy followed.

Official U. S. Navy

Lieut. Commander C. C. Pyne

Aide to Rear Admiral W. T. Tarrant, Commandant of the First Naval District.

Girl Who Spotted Counterfeiters Is Rewarded by U. S.

Thorough knowledge of the principles of the Government's "Know Your Money" campaign today brought a $25 reward to a Boston theater cashier.

Miss Ethel A Moore assisted the Government in the apprehension and conviction of two men who approached her cage in the lobby of a Boston theater and asked for change from a $20 bill. A student at the recent course given by the Federal Government in counterfeit and true bills, Miss Moore immediately recognized the bill as spurious. Asking the men to wait while she obtained the correct change, she rang for the manager of the theater.

The manager, when he arrived, called Boston police who arrested one of the men. The other had left when he noticed the delay. The man who left was arrested later and released by the Federal Government in $5,000 bail, subsequently being indicted in another case as an accessory before and after the fact for murder. His partner, meanwhile, has been sentenced to 18 months in a Federal penitentiary.

Miss Moore was awarded the $25 under a Federal statute providing for payment of that sum to anyone assisting in the arrest, apprehension, and conviction of persons making or passing counterfeit bills. The money was presented to her today by Harry L. Barker, Supervising Agent for the Secret Service in Boston, and Arthur J. B. Cartier, Assistant United States Attorney.

Women to Hear Uses of Plastics

James R. Turnbull will be the speaker at the next meeting of the Woburn Woman's Club, on the subject, "Present and Future Uses of Plastics." Mr. Turnbull is Advertising and Sales Director of the Plastics Division of the Monsanto Chemical Company of Springfield.

The meeting, at which Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President, will preside, will be held at 2:30 o'clock

Nighttime Rules on Ship Movement Off

Nighttime restrictions on movement of shipping in Boston Harbor, imposed recently as a war measure, were removed today in deference to owners who complained of serious inconvenience, Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, announced today.

Mr. Davis said he had been advised by Federal officials of the lifting of the ban which, beginning Dec. 16, prohibited all vessels from moving in or out of the harbor at night and at times when visibility was poor.

Other Federal restrictions on harbor traffic, which require identification signals in the rigging of moving vessels, remain, Mr. Davis declared.

Transportation companies concerned with distribution of coal, oil, and other fuel, had protested that the curfew regulation disrupted their schedules and made it impossible for them to work efficiently, he reported.

The fishing industry, also inconvenienced by the curfew, today announced it would return to the 7:15 a. m. hour for auction of fish beginning next Monday. Since the regulations went into effect, the New England Fish Exchange had set the hour at 8 a. m., and also had moved ahead each of the other transactions at the Fish Pier over which it has jurisdiction.

The Presidential order imposing the curfew had applied to several defense areas, of which Boston was one.

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THREE-DAY WEEK-ENDS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

From Boston to:	Regularly	Long Week-End Special
Whitefield, N. H.	$8.10	$4.50
Lancaster, N. H.	8.60	4.50
White River Jct., Vt.	6.00	4.50
Littleton, N. H.	7.60	4.50

Other Savings: Lisbon, Plymouth, Woodsville, Mt. Whittier, Conway, No. Conway, Intervale, N. H.; White River Jct. (Station for Hanover, N. H., and Woodstock, Vt.)—all at $4.50 round trip. Laconia, N. H., $4.20 round trip.

SPECIAL BARGAIN FOR NEW YEAR'S WEEK

THESE $4.50 ROUND TRIP TICKETS WILL BE GOOD going any day from Dec. 26 to Jan. 2, return any day up to and including Jan. 4.

Avoid Winter Road Hazards — Take the Train From North Station

Go by **BOSTON and MAINE**

"THANK YOU—from all of us"

"Just before Christmas, we asked you to help us serve emergency needs by curtailing the exchange of Christmas greetings over long-distance telephone lines. It was imperative that these lines be kept available for messages vital to the nation's safety.

"You responded as we knew you would — realizing that personal interests must be subordinated to the common good.

"We're sorry that this restriction was necessary — and truly grateful for your co-operation. *Thank you.* It helped a lot. We'll try, in turn, to give you the finest service possible under existing conditions in the coming year."

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Reporter Describes Island Seizure

With the Free French navy in the Atlantic, Dec. 26 (AP)—Jean le Bret, a reporter for the Montreal Newspaper Le Jour, told the following story of the occupation of the isles of Pierre and Miquelon by the Free French force:

"Under the orders orders of Vice-Admiral Muselier, commander-in-chief of the naval forces of Free France, who was on a tour of inspection of French ships participating in the Battle of the Atlantic, a detachment of the French naval forces appeared Monday at noon at an Eastern Canadian port for maneuvers on the high seas.

"As a passenger on a corvette, I spent all the afternoon watching the maneuvers of reconnaissance.

"That evening, at the signal of the Admiral, four ships formed in line and disappeared into the darkness.

"During the whole day Tuesday these four ships followed their mysterious route.

"The routine on board continued as usual. One sensed that something unusual was being prepared from the exchange of signals and messages from gunboats. This impression became stronger that night.

"Sometime before dawn the flotilla stopped. In the obscurity and silence the men began to organize for action. I mounted the bridge; the sea was calm.

"To starboard one could see the white of snow on the abrupt cliffs of St. Pierre. To port one could see in the shadows, still confused, little Miquelon. All the crews were at their posts. The Admiral gave the order: "Execute the mission given you."

Piloted Into Harbor

"Soon the entrance to the little Port of St. Pierre, "Le Barachois," appeared on the horizon.

"A motorboat bound for Miquelon was seen, and as the corvette at the head of our column advanced into the harbor, the pilot boat came out and placed itself at the disposition of the French ensign.

"Raising the Cross of Lorraine, the two first corvettes steamed toward the quays of Douane and La Roncirè.

"Another stopped at the head of the bridge at the coal quay; and the last acted as a rear-guard.

"At the same time all the landing detachments debarked with their arms and set out on their different missions.

"A morning crowd ashore was taken by surprise but was happy and enthusiastic. Quickly all strategic points were occupied.

"The quays, the police station, the telephone, telegraph and radio offices and the government buildings, were occupied without any resistance and without the least incident.

"The success was decisive and complete.

"Some minutes later the administrator of the islands, M. de Bournat, whom the pseudo-Government of Vichy had invested with dictatorial powers, gave in to the coup of the corvettes.

"The St. Pierre crowd which still was gathering on the quays, saluted his arrival with a shout of "Vive de Gaulle," which came simultaneously from all throats.

Governor True to Vichy

"Before mounting the bridge of the first corvette, the Governor shouted at his former charges: 'Vive Pétain.'

"Under direction of Admiral Muselier, the transfer was achieved rapidly with the general good wishes of the populace. Only a few suspects were kept under surveillance.

"Before nightfall, the following proclamation was posted on all the walls of the city:

"'People of St. Pierre and Miquelon:

"'In conformance with the orders of General de Gaulle, I have come to permit you to participate freely in a plebiscite which you have wanted for a long time.

"'You will have to choose between the cause of Free France and collaboration with the powers which have humiliated and martyred our country.

"'I have no doubt that the oldest of our overseas territories will range itself at the sides of Great Britain, the United States, Canada, and the other Allies and will manifest en masse its fidelity to the traditions of honor and liberty which France always has held in high esteem.

"'Vive la France. Vivent les Allies.'

"Admiral Muselier then made a short speech before an immense crowd which was very grave and quiet.

"Then the electors brought the ballot-boxes to exercise their recovered rights as citizens of France.

"It was the first time since the capitulation (of France to Germany) that they had been allowed to express independently their choice of government.

"The polls closed at 4 p. m. At 5:30 the count of the votes gave Free France 98 per cent of all ballots cast.

"There were only 10 votes for collaboration with the Axis Powers."

U. S. Bomber Sinks Submarine Invading California Waters

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A United States Army bomber sank an enemy submarine off the California coast, the War Department said in a Christmas communiqué.

The bomber was from the western defense command headed by Lieut. Gen. John L. De Witt.

In the bomber attack on the submarine, the communiqué said, a bomb was dropped. The submarine emerged, and then sank.

Two additional bombs apparently scored direct hits, the War Department said.

Ship Torpedoed

LONG BEACH, Calif., Dec. 26 (AP)—Striking once again almost to the western shoreline of the United States, a submarine has torpedoed an American freighter, causing one fatality, and there were reports of two other possible attacks.

Rising just off the California Coast yesterday, the submarine sent one torpedo wild but with a second shot cut a hole 20 feet wide in the 5,696-ton lumber freighter Absaroka.

Hundreds of persons, watching from the shore and from small fishing craft, saw the submarine submerge as American airplanes roared to the scene. Great spurts of water were seen, and the Navy said depth charges were dropped.

Part of the Absoroka's cargo was jettisoned. Tugs towed the badly listing freighter to a port. Authorities said it would have sunk except for the load of lumber, which floated it.

Meanwhile, the Navy announced that two other ships had been in some kind of trouble and that a third, previously listed as missing and probably sunk, had arrived safely at a port.

The four-masted schooner Dorothy Phillips was disclosed as entering a California port last night under its own power despite a list to the stern. The nature of the damage was not announced, but the Navy earlier had received a report that a schooner had been disabled by a submarine not far from the Absaroka torpedoing.

The Navy also heard a report that another lumber schooner, the Barbara C., was fired upon near the Absaroka. The ship's officers reportedly were uncertain whether the shots, which went wide, were from a submarine or were being fired at a submarine by shore batteries.

The safe arrival was the Canadian freighter Rosebank, two days overdue with a cargo of newsprint.

Thirty-three men escaped from the Absaroka into lifeboats and were rescued by Coast Guard and inshore patrol boats which rushed to the scene. Several survivors were injured, none seriously.

Tanker Safe

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Standard Oil Company tanker Fitzsimmons, described as the last unaccounted-for American ship in dangerous Pacific waters when the war with Japan began, was said by the Navy to have arrived safely at a West Coast port.

Its hazardous trip home ended Dec. 22.

The Navy said the Fitzsimmons was in the sea of Okhotsk, bound for Russia with a cargo of motor gasoline, when Japan struck at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7.

The announcement said that the Navy's foresight in giving ships on Pacific routes advance orders on what routes to take in event of emergency was responsible for the fact that all but one ship in Japanese waters escaped.

"Only the President Harrison, too late in leaving Oriental waters, was lost to the enemy," the Navy said. "The President Harrison had remained in Oriental waters to the last minute in an endeavor to evacuate United States citizens before the threatened blow fell."

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Royalty Greets American Officers

International

Allies in Common Cause Meet in England

The King and Queen of England, on a tour of inspection at the Portsmouth Naval Base, met and talked with these United States naval officers, who are stationed at the base.

Text of King George's Christmas Message

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The following is the text of King George VI's Christmas Day message, radiocast to the Empire:

I am glad to think millions of people in all parts of the world are listening to me now. From my own home, with the Queen and my children beside me, I send to all a Christmas greeting.

Christmas is a festival of the home. It is right that we should remember those who, this year, must spend it away from home.

I am thinking, as I speak, of the men who have come from afar, standing ready to defend the old homeland—of men who in every part of the world are serving the Empire and its cause with such valor and devotion by sea, land, and in the air.

I am thinking of all those women and girls as well as men who at the call of duty have left their homes to join the services or to work in factory, hospital or field.

To each one of you, whatever your duty may be, I send you my remembrance and my sincere good wishes for you and for yours.

I do not forget what others have done and are doing so bravely and so well in the civil defense. My heart also is with those who are suffering — the wounded, bereaved, anxious, and prisoners of war. I think you know how deeply the Queen and I feel for them. May God give them comfort, courage and hope.

All these separations are part of the hard sacrifice which this war demands. It may well be that it will call for even greater sacrifices. If this is to be, let us face them cheerfully together. I think of you, my peoples, as one great family. For that is how we are learning to live. We all belong to each other. We all need each other. It is in serving each other and in sacrificing for our common good that we are finding our true life.

In that spirit we shall win the war. And in that same spirit we shall win for the world after the war true lasting peace.

The greatness of any nation is in the spirit of its people. So it always has been since history began. So it shall be with us.

Rightness of Cause

The range of the tremendous conflict is ever widening. It now extends to the Pacific Ocean. Truly, it is a stern and solemn time. But as the war widens, so surely our conviction deepens of the greatness of our cause.

We who belong to the present generation must bear the brunt of the struggle and I would say to the coming generation of boys and girls of today—the men and women tomorrow:

Train yourselves, body, mind and spirit, so as to be ready for whatever part you may be called on to play and for the tasks which will await you as citizens of the Empire when the war is over.

We must all, older and younger, resolve that, having been entrusted with so great a cause, then at whatever cost, God helping us, we will not falter or fail. Make yourselves ready in your home and school to give and to offer your very best.

We are coming to the end of another hard fought year.

Lift Up Your Hearts

During these months our people have been through many trials and, in the true humility which goes hand in hand with valor, have learnt once again to look for strength to God alone. So I bid you all, be strong and of good courage.

Go forward into this coming year with good heart. Lift up your hearts with thankfulness for deliverance from dangers in the past. Lift up your hearts in confident hope that strength will be given us to overcome whatever perils may lie ahead until victory is won.

If skies before us are still dark and threatening, there are stars to guide us on our way. never did heroism shine more brightly than it does now, nor fortitude, nor sacrifice, nor sympathy, nor neighborly kindness.

And with them, the brightest of all stars is our faith in God. These stars will we follow with His help until light shall shine and darkness shall collapse.

May God bess you every one!

Soviets Take 100 Villages As Nazi Retreat Continues

By the Associated Press

Friday, Dec. 26

More than 100 villages were declared today to have been captured by Red Army troops on the central front Christmas Day in the giant counteroffensive against the withdrawing divisions of Adolf Hitler.

The Moscow Radio broadcast a Pravda dispatch claiming fresh territorial gains, and said the staff headquarters of the 13th German Army Corps were destroyed and some 10,200 German officers and men were killed before the Capital from Dec. 21 to 25.

"Estimates of the booty and the number of casualties are far from complete," the Radio said, "since many of the dead and much equipment is buried under the snow."

The Germans were said to have lost about 20,000 killed in a six-day battle at the approaches of Sevastopol, besieged Crimean naval base.

A correspondent of the Army newspaper Red Star said casualties amounted to more than half of Germany's effectives on the peninsular front.

Materiel Is Seized

Red troops were declared to have routed the headquarters of the 13th German Army Corps and of the 268th Infantry Division, and to have captured great quantities of German materiel.

In desperate attempts to reinforce the depleted German ranks, Soviet dispatches said, the German 170th Infantry Division was rushed to the front, but in eight successive assaults this crack unit was reported repulsed.

Elsewhere the Russian acknowledged that the retreating Germans had recoiled with counterattacks, which, though strong, failed to halt the Soviet advances and incurred only new, heavy losses, particularly on the north and south flanks of the Moscow defense arc.

The Russians reported that Red Army troops were pressing forward from Tula, 110 miles south of Moscow, and from Kalinin, 95 miles northwest.

Battalion Wiped Out

A German battalion which attempted to check the Soviet march in the Tula region by organizing a circular defense was declared to have been wiped out.

Red Army gains were also reported in the center of the Moscow front, where a battle has been raging in the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets sectors, respectively, 57 and 65 miles west of Moscow.

"German soldiers taken prisoner during the last few days testify to the great losses sustained by the German armies and to further deterioration of the German fighting spirit," a communique said.

The Russians, now in control of the Kaluga-Tula-Orel Railway and highway system above Orel, were pushing the Germans west after occupying Odoevo, 60 miles north of Orel, and were threatening to cut their rear.

Other Red Army forces pushed toward Orel, strategically important communications center midway between Moscok and Kharkov, in a steadily developing counteroffensive.

What was left of the second Nazi Tank Division had fled to Orel after leaving at least 1,000 vehicles on the roads.

In the area above Orel the Soviet troops were reported to have retaken 94 populated places in two days. At Gorbachevo, rail junction occupied yesterday, they seized two trainloads of German ammunition and material and captured a fuel depot.

De Valera Declares Neutrality Essential For Unity of Eire

DUBLIN, Dec. 26 (AP)—Eamon de Valera, Prime Minister of Eire, told Americans in a Christmas radiocast yesterday that his country must hew to its course of neutrality to save its unity—"unless we are attacked."

Now, he said, Eire is "United as perhaps never before in history. Unless we are atacked, any change from neutrality would destroy this unity."

He continued:

"It is our duty to Ireland to try to keep out of war, And with God's help we hope to succeed."

He assured Americans that "in the difficulties that lie ahead you have the understanding and sympathy of our people."

Should Eire be attacked, he said, "our people and our friends everywhere in the world will already have known our determination to resist and that to the utmost of our ability."

Chicago Area Gets Surprise Air Alarm

CHICAGO, Dec. 26 (AP)—Sirens sang out at all naval training bases in the Chicago area yesterday, sounding the first air-raid alarm heard here since the war began.

The warning wails interrupted Christmas celebrations at the Great Lakes Training Station, the Naval Reserve Aviation Base in suburban Glenview, and the Navy Service School and the Naval Reserve Armory here.

"Navy planes were sent up to carry out defense assignments if necessary," a Navy annuncement said.

"The warning found everyone alert and ready for any eventuality. All naval personnel carried out their duties and stood by during the alert."

The alarm was sounded, the Navy announcement said, at 1 p. m., "following a warning from a responsible source that eight to 12 unidentified planes were coming from the northeast and were heading west across Lake Michigan.

"There was no word of flights in the air at the time and in view of the mysterious circumstances surrounding the strange planes the alarm was given."

No civilian alarm was sounded in Chicago or at Fort Sheridan, the Army post near Great Lakes. The Navy's all clear signal was given at 2:10 p. m.

The alert came as a big Christmas show was being held at Great Lakes. Hundreds of sailors attending were sent to air-raid shelters under a pre-arranged plan. The recruits sang carols while they waited for the "all clear." When it was heard, they returned to their celebrations.

The Navy announcement did not furnish any identification of the strange plages.

British Fliers Sink Nazi Tanker

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—The story of a 30-hour pursuit of a German tanker, possibly a submarine tender, with its eventual sinking off Spain under attack by relays of various types of British aircraft, was told in an Air Ministry communique.

The sinking of the ship off Spain's north coast Wednesday was first announced early yesterday.

[German news agency dispatches, identifying the sunken craft as the Steamer Benno, claimed she was sunk in Spanish territorial waters off Viyero, northwestern Spain, and said the incident "caused greatest indignation in Spanish naval quarters as well as among the general public," alleging it involved a violation of Spanish neutrality.]

"The tanker was first sighted out in the Atlantic at breakfast time on Tuesday by a Sunderland from a Royal Australian Air Force squadron," said the British communiqué.

"The Sunderland attacked with bombs. One member of the Sunderland's crew reported that as the flying boat whnt into the attack he noticed a suspicious swirl in the water which might have been caused by a U-boat submerging after refuelling from the tanker.

"The pursuit was continued by other long-range aircraft of the coastal command, including Catalinas. One Catalina encountered a Heinkel seaplane which apparently had been sent to escort the tanker, but fought off its attack.

"Early Wednesday morning a Whitley picked up the tanker again. It was steaming at reduced speed. The Whitley attacksd, As the explosions subsided the tanker was seen to be slowing up still further, and a trail of oil which had marked its course throughout the night suddenly was extended.

"It was obviously in considerable difficulties. The chase then was taken up by a Beaufort from a squadron which had frequently taken a toll of enemy shipping during recent weeks. The pilot found the tanker in the afternoon and hit it with his torpedo."

Full Indian Aid to Britain Urged at Liberal Convention

MADRAS, India, Dec. 26 (AP)—Sir Bijoy Prosad Sineh Roy, in a presidential address to the twenty-third Indian National Liberal Federation, said today that Indians should join all branches of the fighting forces despite grievances against British rule.

"As realists we cannot be indifferent to the need for co-operation in the war effort," he said. "War has already reached our frontiers and to stand by and watch the vandalism of infamous aggressors is to invite disaster.

"Our grievances against British rule are great and grave, but we have a duty to our own country. We cannot calmly see our country overrun by plunderous hordes.

"This is no time to bargain on a doctrinal plane, although we should not stop impressing on the British Government that for the fuller utilization of India's willing co-operation settling of political accounts is urgent."

320 Hindus Seized

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Bhagalpur, India, said yesterday that 320 Hindu leaders including Dr. Syamprosad Mookerjee, Finance Minister of the Bengal Government, had been arrested under the defense laws.

Dr. Mookerjee and many of the others were taken into custody en route to a Hindu conference which had been banned because it coincided with a Moslem festival, and disturbances were feared, the dispatch said.

RAF Cadets in Alabama Send Churchill Greeting

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Dec. 26 (AP)—Royal Air Force cadets in training here contributed one cent each to wire British Prime Minister Winston Churchill "Best Wishes for a Happy Christmas and a successful and Victorious New Year."

The telegram, sent to the White House, was signed by all the cadets.

Want Stalks With Hitler In Occupied Balkans

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 26—Starvation and unrest are Adolf Hitler's Christmas present to occupied Europe, judging from the latest reports reaching here from Balkan capitals.

A reliable report from Budapest states that practically all Hungarian troops have been withdrawn from the Russian front for lack of proper winter clothing, and the same lack is being felt by the German troops. In many instances, half of entire German regiments have perished.

There is great nervousness in Budapest regarding the Russian advance, and a blackout throughout the whole of Hungary has been reintroduced.

Food conditions are also growing bad in Bulgaria where the Germans are becoming increasingly unpopular. The entire German population is stated to have been withdrawn from the Black Sea port of Bourgas to avoid possible incidents.

Restrictions on Bread

Typical of the food shortage in Bulgaria is the latest Government order prohibiting the sale of all fine flours. White bread is only to be allowed to be sold to invalids.

The political situation in Bucharest is also very strained. Hitler recently demanded that Premier Jon Antonescu send 600,000 fresh troops to the Russian front, and when Premier Antonescu refused, so the story goes, the German Minister, Baron Manfred von Killinger, produced a photograph of the Iron Guard leader, Horia Sima, who is now in Berlin.

This gesture meant that if Premier Antonescu didn't obey Hitler's orders, the Nazis would loose the Iron Guards against his government.

Informed circles in Bucharest think that it is unlikely that Premier Antonescu will dare to send fresh Rumanian troops to slaughter on the Russian front and the future of the Rumanian State looks very black, especially as Hungary is still hankering for the rest of Transylvania.

Starvation in Greece

Travelers from Athens declare that the food situation is now extremely serious and the mortality among children appalingly high.

The situation is now so acute that the Germans are being forced to send some food to the Greeks. But although the Nazi propaganda tries to persuade the Greeks that the starvation is due to the Allied blockade, the Greeks are unitedly for an Allied victory.

Meanwhile travelers arriving here from Italy paint a gloomy picture of conditions in Rome. The food shortage throughout Italy is acute, and most of the population are now plunged in despair by the reverses of the war.

Italy's declaration of war on America has increased the discouragement, because most of the Italian families have relatives in the United States, and Italy has always had great respect for the power of America.

Nai control of Italy, however, is so powerful that any organized resistance is impossible.

Albania Heard From

Collapse of Italian morale is having repercussions in Albania, where Albanian patriots are becoming increasingly active. Serious outbreak against the Italian regime took place in Tirana on Nov. 28, which is the anniversary of Albanian independence.

The Italian authorities wished to present the new flag of Occupied Albania to a group of Albanian students.

When the Italian Fascist Inspector, General was about to hand over the flag the student who was to receive it is reported to have drawn out the flag of Free Albania from his pocket and unfurled it before the crowd, calling "Long live our national flag."

Immediately the crowd took up the cry, and the Italian police were forced to fire on the crowd. Three Albanians were killed and 20 students seriously wounded.

Muslik Peza, Albanian patriot leader, also has been active, and recently he swept down from the mountains on a police post at Vorra, between Tirana and Durazzo, and ousted the police force, killing seven Italian gendarmerie. Peza is also rallying all mountaineers.

As for Turkey, Franz von Papen, Nazi Ambassador, has just visited President Inonu, and foreign diplomatic circles here anticipate that German pressure on Turkey will increase.

The question many people are asking themselves is: How far can Germany afford to antagonize Turkey and if there isn't danger that the breaking point might be reached in the new year?

'N' for Napoleon Taunts Nazis; Failure in Russia Similar

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—The Russians might well adopt "N" as a V-like symbol of defiance to harass the Germans.

"N" was the classic monogram of Napoleon, and it is Napoleon's record that for part of the way at least has stalked hauntingly beside the Germans' march on Moscow.

Napoleon tried the same thing and failed, went down to miserable defeat. Are the Germans heading the same way?

There have been remarkable parallels all through the campaign. Both Napoleon and Hitler started from about the same place at the same time of year—Napoleon June 24, Hitler June 22.

Napoleon got to Smolensk Aug. 16, and although the Germans claimed they got there sooner, it was not until nearly that date that they let newspapermen into the area, and there still was fighting near by.

It was Sept. 14 that Hitler started falling behind Napoleon's time-record. On that date, the Corsican got into Moscow. Hitler hasn't got there yet.

This would seem to be the critical period, from the standpoint of the parallel, because it was this time 129 years ago that Napoleon's army, driven back out of Moscow by the weather and by the resurgent Russians, was retreating in confusion.

Napoleon himself, his original army of 500,000 having been reduced by disastrous battles, disease, famine and desertions to 10,000, had turned over the command to Marshal Murat and dashed back to Paris in a non-stop 13 day journey to start organizing a new army for the next spring.

In this respect, Hitler is considerably ahead of his predecessor's record. The German drive on Moscow has been brought to a standstill and now the Germans are retreating; the German communiqués have dropped into the laconic nothings of their earlier periods of temporary frustration; they acknowledge that the Russians are "attacking" again; and from the Russian side come reports of recapturing towns by the the hundred.

But the German Army is far from being in rout, and if it can maintain its long-drawn-out supply lines may well settle down and hold most of its captured territory for the winter.

It was less the weather than bad discipline and morale that made Napoleon's retreat such a fiasco. His army had a large proportion of Germans, Austrians, Poles and Italians—without the bond of national unity that most of Hitler's forces have—and when things started going badly, they began to disintegrate.

The panic was so great at the retreat over the Beresina River that hundreds of men were trampled under foot crowding onto the bridges, although the river was easily fordable.

Just about this time 129 years ago, the Prussian contingent of Napoleon's army was arranging a deal with the Russians that left Murat, with a little band of 1,000 men, unprotected in the Prussian city of Königsberg. He had to withdraw, and presently left the men and went back to Paris himself. That was the bitter end of Napoleon's march on Moscow.

Rashid Ali Is Received In Berlin by Ribbentrop

BERLIN, Dec. 26 (Official radiocast recorded by AP)—An official announcement last night said Rashid Ali Al Gailani, former Premier of Iraq, was in Berlin and had been received by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

[The Rashid led an anti-British coup in Iraq last May. Defeated, he fled to Iran, then to Turkey.]

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Unified Control Vital To Allies, Expert Says

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler swung Germany into a series of successes by isolating his objectives and taking them one by one—taking one while the next on his list pusillanimously looked on and did nothing but hope for the best.

Had there initially been co-operation between those countries which later fell victims to Nazi machinations, the odds would have been too great for any Führer with or without hallucinations and "peace in our time" might have been attained.

With the wretched results of this ill-advised course of action as a precedent, the present Allies are initating the formation of a supreme Allied War Council to plan a co-ordinated offensive against the Axis powers on a world-wide scale.

As a preliminary to the instigation of early and comprehensive action along these lines, Britain's Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, has arrived in Washington to consult with the President, and out of this conference will flow a succinct plan for submission to the Commonwealths, Russia, China, and the governments in exile for making a supreme effort to attain the overall objective of wiping Hitlerism from the face of the earth.

Question of Unified Command

One of the essential components of such a plan will be an agreement concerning the unified command to be exercised in areas where military or naval forces of several nationalities are employed.

Unified command is not a new idea. During the World War personal jealousies and national antipathies prevented its adoption in France until the spring of 1918, but long before then elements of the United States Navy were actually incorporated into the British Fleet and operated under British command.

This co-operation began with the arrival at Queenstown on May 4, 1917, of a division of United States destroyers, and on the following Dec. 7 Battleship Division 9 of the United States Atlantic Fleet, stripped for action, steamed into the great British base at Scapa Flow, to be greeted by a tremendous ovation from the assembled Grand Fleet, with which it was to serve for nearly a year.

The Division, under command of Rear Admiral Hugh Rodman, United States Navy, was composed of the battleship New York, flagship, Texas, Wyoming, Florida, and Delaware. The latter remained until July 1, 1918, when it was relieved by the Arkansas, a newer and more powerful ship.

All Coal-Burning Ships

During the summer of 1917, the decision had been reached that reinforcement of the Grand Fleet was a desirable move, and one by one the selected units slipped away from the base in the York River to their home yards to be thoroughly overhauled, and equipped for distant duty.

In compliance with the desire of the British Admiralty, coal-burning battleships were furnished, because the British supply of this type of fuel was a domestic product, whereas oil had to come from overseas with attendant uncertainty concerning the sufficiency of supply.

All of the newer and most powerful battleships in the United States Navy were oil burners, and it was for this reason that the selection was confined to older coal-burning dreadnaughts.

The departure of Battleship Division 9 from the United States was a closely guarded secret, and the voyage was accomplished without undue incident except that unusually heavy weather was encountered. One particularly violent gale occasioned a temporary dispersion of the Division.

Unit of British Fleet

The weeks following the arrival of Division 9 at Scapa Flow were busy ones. To begin with, it was redesignated, and became the Sixth Battle Squadron of the Grand Fleet. Inasmuch as it was to form an integral part of the Grand Fleet, all methods of operation of procedure which conflicted with those in force in the British Fleet had to be discarded, and the British systems installed.

The principal changes concerned methods of signaling, execution of fleet tactics, and control of gun fire. The entire flag signal system in force on the United States' ships had to be scrapped, the British method being adopted in toto. Fortunately, the British and United States semaphore and radio systems had a common basis, differing only in certain methods of procedure, which were easily learned by the new comers.

The Squadron did its full share of work on patrol, protecting convoys and the force engaged in throwing a barrier of mines across the North Sea, and in the sweeps made for the German High Seas Fleet when it was suspected this force had ventured out of port.

Carried Own Trade Mark

The vessels of the Sixth Battle Squadron were readily distinguished from their British contemporaries by the hideous basket masts once deemed so necessary in the United States Navy, and as the Squadron was assigned a prominent station in the long line of British ships which escorted the surrendered German Fleet into Scapa Flow, these masts must have borne home to the Germans a realization of the tremendous odds under which they had been placed when the United States entered the war.

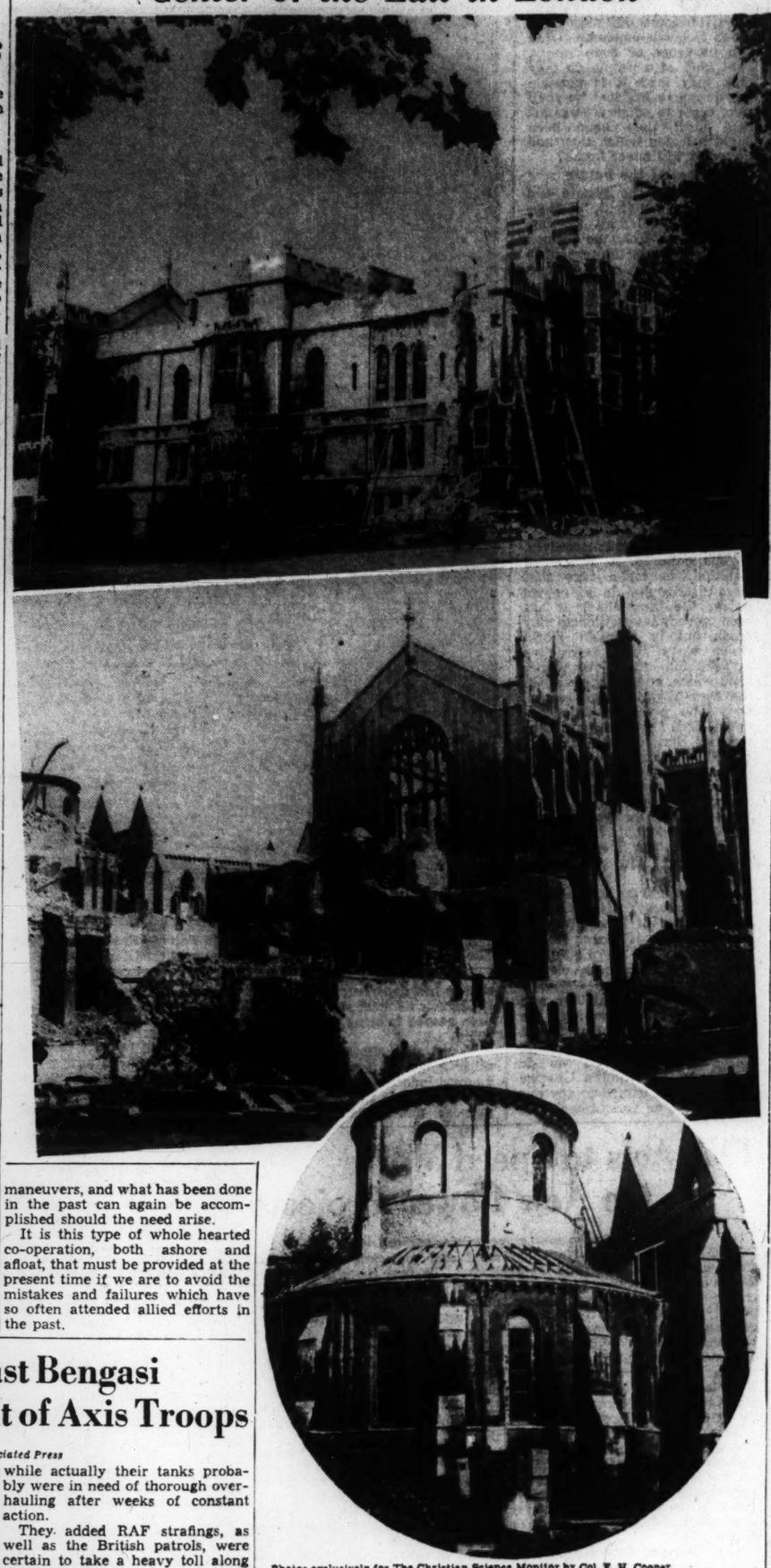
The British considered the Sixth Battle Squadron's efficiency in gunnery, engineering, and seamanship equally as good as that of their own best squadrons. In fact, the capacity of these ships for self-maintenance aroused the interest of the British Admiralty to such an extent that it caused a careful examination to be made of the methods which produced such excellent results.

During the year of close contact, the personnel of both services learned to appreciate each other's merits, and to make allowances for shortcomings. When the Division sailed for home, duty completed, it carried with it the well merited esteem of those who had had every opportunity of forming a conclusive opinion of the worth of its erstwhile comrades in arms.

These two navies have demonstrated that they can successfully work together even to the extent of fitting into each other's tactical maneuvers, and what has been done in the past can again be accomplished should the need arise.

It is this type of whole hearted co-operation, both ashore and afloat, that must be provided at the present time if we are to avoid the mistakes and failures which have so often attended allied efforts in the past.

Center of the Law in London



Photos exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor by Col. E. H. Cooper

Scenes of Havoc Done by Nazis

The upper and middle views are of damaged buildings in the Temple, famous landmark of English legal study. Below is the noted Temple Church, largest of the remaining round churches in England.

British Drive Past Bengasi In Pursuit of Axis Troops

By the Associated Press

Friday, Dec. 26

The British Army, with the ruins of Bengasi in its possession, hammered home its advantage today and was reported by the Middle East command in Cairo to be taking a heavy toll of German forces seeking to retreat farther westward after loss of Libya's second-largest city.

The bulk of the Axis troops, said today's Cairo communiqué, was engaged by the British in "confused fighting" north of Agedabia, 60 miles south of Bengasi on the coast road to Tripoli, Capital of Italy's North African Empire. Near Bengasi itself and around Barce only "isolated bodies in various stages of disorganization" still were offering resistance.

British occupation of Bengasi was acknowledged today by the Italian High Command, which claimed the Axis supply port had fallen only after Italian and German troops had destroyed and abandoned it.

The British communiqué said 13,000 Axis prisoners already had been shipped to the rear.

Axis Tanks Encircled

London military commentator said that in spite of the repeated stabs by British armored patrols which were whittling down his tank strength, German Gen. Erwin Rommel still might succeed in getting some of his forces through to Tripolitania.

Other informed quarters, however, asserted few of the Nazi tanks were likely to reach safety even if they managed to break past the British interceptors near Agedabia. They pointed out that during a withdrawal the Germans would not be able to repair even relatively minor breakdowns, while actually their tanks probably were in need of thorough overhauling after weeks of constant action.

They added RAF strafings, as well as the British patrols, were certain to take a heavy toll along the barren, exposed coastal road, and that General Rommel faced a tremendous task if he hopes to effect a speedy withdrawal as far west as Sirte, 160 miles into Tripolitania. He would have to get at least this far, these observers said, to feel at all safe.

Chief Supply for Axis

from Tunisia to Egypt, Bengasi is the hub of a fan of short railways into the interior, and the Axis chief supply port east of Tripoli.

Besides being a key point on the Italian-built military road which crosses the whole Libyan coast from Tunisia to Egypt, it is the hub of a fan of short railways into the interior, and the Axis chief supply port east of Tripoli.

The Cirenaican Provincial Capital, ranking only behind the Colonial Capital of Tripoli, has been a target almost daily for British airmen trying to strangle the Axis' water-borne supply routes. Bengasi was accessible only to small boats before Libya fell to Italy as a prize in the Italian-Turkish war of 1911-12, but at a cost of millions of dollars the Italians have opened its outer harbor to big seagoing vessels and its inner harbor to smaller merchantmen.

The British first took Bengasi Feb. 7, 1941, on the 61st day of their original offensive, and made it a naval base for Central Mediterranean operations. They held it less than two months however, before the Axis counteroffensive drove them back eastward to the Egyptian border.

Japanese Attack 'Biggest' 1941 Story

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Japan's war on the United States, sinking of the German battleship Bismarck, and Germany's invasion of Russia were unanimously voted the three biggest news stories of 1941 by seven leading British and American news agency editors, it was announced today.

The judges were Robert E. Bunnelle of the Associated Press, James Oldfield of the Associated Press of Great Britain, Ed Beattie of the United Press, C. A. Smith of the International News Service, R. N. Neale of Reuters, F. H. Fisher of the British United Press, and D. R. Spendlove of the British Press Association.

Nazis Withdrawing Troops From Norway for War Fronts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Crown Prince Olav of Norway said Dec. 22 that, because of military reverses in Russia and Libya, Germany was pulling troops out of Occupied Norway, and underground unrest among loyal Norwegians was growing day by day.

The Crown Prince has just arrived here from London, where he has been with the Norwegian Government-in-Exile. He told a press conference that with the entrance of all great world powers into the war Axis members were going to find that the way of the aggressor "doesn't pay."

"I feel more convinced than ever that the war will end fairly soon," he said. "For the first time we Norwegians can see the end—that the free peoples of the earth are going to prove that aggression doesn't pay. Now that all great powers are in the war it will conclude more quickly."

Explaining that it was impossible for Norway to declare war on Japan "because we can't get a Parliament together to do it," the Crown Prince said the Norwegian Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo had been instructed to leave Japan with the British Embassy Staff.

He gave this thumbnail sketch of Norwegian affairs, internally and in the world situation:

1. Germany is removing occupationary troops from the interior of Norway and sending them to aid Nazi armies in Russia and Libya.
2. There is a "great deal of unrest" in Norway in an "underground sort of way," and loyal Norwegians "are quite excited about what might happen."
3. There is "great satisfaction" in London about developments in Russia and the entrance of the United States into the war.
4. The food situation in Norway "is very difficult," particularly the shortage of meats, fats and grains, "but there is no particular danger of the people starving to death."
5. More and more loyal Norwegians are sneaking away to England, with the result that the movements of Norway's fishing fleet have been restricted and their fuel consumption cut 33 per cent.
6. Norway's great merchant fleet is doing a "titanic" task; Norway is training troops in England and Canada "primarily for eventual use as an expeditionary force to regain our soil."
7. Norway will not declare war on Finland because "we have no quarrel with them and we hope to be neighbors again."

The Crown Prince said he would remain in the United States and Canada for the next two months. Crown Princess Martha and their children have been living in Washington for the past year.

Greeks Find Haven in So. Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURBAN, South Africa — South Africa, for a short time recently the seat of the exiled Greek Government, is the refuge of many Greek evacuees from Nazi-invaded Greece.

The total Greek population of the Union is about 4,600, of whom 3,000 are in Johannesburg, and the adjacent towns, 300 at Pretoria (seat of the new Greek Legation), 250 at Cape Town, and the rest scattered over coast-towns like Durban, East London, and Port Elizabeth. There are no Greeks outside the towns; for, unlike the Boer, who is a farmer, the Greek is essentially a townsman.

It was after the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley and of gold on the Rand, that Greeks, like other foreigners, flocked to South Africa. They started cafes and other small shops, but there are now some large Greek industrial and building establishments and importers of foreign goods.

Wherever there are communities of Greeks, they are bound together by the ties of a national church, and a common language.

There are Greek schools at Johannesburg and Pretoria, and a Greek teacher goes to Germiston from one of them so that the young Hellenes there may not forget their native language.

The Greek, to whom news is as vital as it was in the days of St. Paul's visit to Athens, regrets that no news can now come from his homeland which is completely cut off by the German occupation.

Johannesburg, however, has two Greek weekly newspapers, Africanis and Neá Hellás.

More Evacuees Arrive At Seattle From Alaska

SEATTLE, Dec. 26—A second ship bringing evacuees from Alaskan points, most of them families of service men or of civilian employees working on defense projects in the North, has arrived here, naval headquarters reported.

Most of the 724 evacuees were women and children. Last week another ship brought a similar group, including 36 children, from Sitka, Alaska.

British Propaganda Efforts Merged

By Robert Powell

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The recent re-organization of the various British propaganda services and the incorporation in one large organization known as the Political Warfare Executive is generally accepted as an important step toward efficiency in presenting this country's standpoint in the vital issues of the war.

For reasons which some critics would trace to lack of authority or of proper personnel, and others to technical or political conditions, the Ministry of Information was long the butt of general attacks both within Parliament and without.

Many of its difficulties were undoubtedly due to its having been set up suddenly to meet ever-increasing demands which touched the competence of other Ministries, some of which were not fully aware of the importance of propaganda.

In consequence, the Political Warfare Executive (P.W.E.) was set up. This is run by a triumvirate consisting of the Foreign Secretary, the Minister of Information, and the Minister of Economic Warfare, who are mainly concerned with the problems of propaganda.

The British Broadcasting Corporation is not directly mentioned since it is not a Government department, but the appointment at the same time of three people to control the Corporation's programs has considerably helped co-operation on the organization side.

Differences on Methods

Unity of control, the first step toward unity of formulation and execution of propaganda having thus been attained, the problem now to be tackled is that of efficient propaganda exploitation of the materials to hand. Here great difficulties arise, since differences of opinion exist as to the methods to be adopted, and Britain being a parliamentary democracy, the responsible Ministers must always have regard for public opinion and cannot have the free hand of a Joseph Goebbels.

Propaganda must take into account the audience to which it addresses itself. Much might be said in illustration of this fact in the differences of presentation of material to British and American listeners. But propaganda is here specially considered as political warfare directed toward the enemy.

This may be of two kinds—negative and positive. The former is aimed at undermining the enemy's resistance, at spreading disillusionment and defeatism. It may be applied in many ways, as for example, by concentrating upon such things as the enforced hardships imposed upon the Germans in a struggle of aggression which can bring them no real peace, or by showing that even victories against Russia only lengthen the distance between them and their goal.

Arm of Fighting Services

Little disagreement would probably be found regarding this negative kind of propaganda. It is when the positive side is considered that there are two opinions. Some people maintain that the policy should be "sufficient to the day," that offers of anything new and constructive must be left until victory is assured, on the grounds that otherwise there will be a repetition of disappointed hopes after the World War.

Such arguments are supported by the statement that propaganda will really not be effective against Germany until the Germans see defeat around the corner and then will seek for "any kind of moral cover behind which to organize world sympathy."

It would be useless to deny that this latter statement contains much truth, if 1916-1919 can be taken as a criterion. Yet, it must be added that there is a great difference between a quarter of a century ago and today. Hitler's tactics have made the world propaganda-conscious, and the radio is an instrument which can be effective among the enemy as no newspaper could be.

Under such conditions, propaganda has really become political warfare, that is, another arm of the fighting services. It may work much more slowly, but it may also be much more effective since it can influence the thought processes of the listener and so change his whole outlook.

Here, in reality, is the parting of the ways. For when one talks of a change of outlook, one assumes that such a change is possible. And on this point many persons seem very doubtful as far as the Germans are concerned.

A Better "New Order"

The issue, therefore, amounts to this. Those who believe that Germans are "unchangeable," if they are logical, can only support the negative propaganda which will make the enemy fearful, uncertain, and ultimately convinced that victory is impossible.

Those other persons who still maintai nthat despite the crimes committed by the Germans, the cause is not racial but social, are willing to accept the possibility of propaganda producing a favorable change in the German—even though it take a long time.

To do this, they maintain that British propaganda should be based upon a more far-reaching policy, which will offer the German a better New Order than Hitler's, in which co-operation between all decent peoples will be possible.

This, in other words, is the claim for a comprehensive statement of British war aims, which will show that this country is ready to apply those social and economic ideas which are the basis of a progressive and peaceful civilization. To this, there is much opposition which says, Let Britain first win the war. It will then be time enough to talk about peace terms.

Despite the dilemma, there is, nevertheless, a basic agreement between the enlightened advocates on both sides. That is, that British propaganda has hitherto achieved a great deal of success because of its honesty. The neutral world has had plenty of opportunity of judging as between German and British radio news, and it is no exaggeration to say that the B. B. C. has come out of the battle of truth much more successfully than the German radio.

In fact, it may be that the presentation of truthful news and an informative interpretation of it are the best and most lasting pieces of propaganda which Britain is doing today.

Role in World Affairs Taken By Australia's Labor Regime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Dec. 26—The strong line being taken by the new Labor Government of Australia in world affairs is becoming more and more marked. This is believed to be due partly to the fact that the Labor Government is less trammeled by big business associations, which often make for extreme caution, and partly to the fact that Prime Minister John Curtin has an unusually able lieutenant in Herbert Vere Evatt, Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs.

The Prime Minister created an entirely new precedent in his direct approach to President Roosevelt Dec. 23. It is most unusual for the head of a Dominion Government to address the head of a foreign country directly.

But the Prime Minister was determined to ensure that the Australian viewpoint on Pacific strategy was adequately presented at the Roosevelt-Churchill talks at the White House.

Mr. Curtin feels that Australia has too much to lose if the Pacific position is not handled properly and is grimly determined that it shall never be said that his Government lacked the courage to force the issue when necessary.

World Role Taken

Australia now seems likely to play an increasingly important part in Empire affairs—not only during the war, but after the war, in the task of remaking the world.

Indeed, the new realism with which Australia's big problems are being approached is stimulating to civilians and soldiers alike. While the approach of the enemy to these shores undoubtedly played a major part in the rush of recruits, it is also apparent that the lead given by Mr. Curtin was a vital factor in starting the recruits pouring in for the Australian Imperial Force at a rate which took everyone by surprise.

A recruiting spokesman said that "when the ban was imposed to prevent home defense and militiamen from enlisting in the Imperial Force, we thought that recruiting would suffer a severe setback, but hundreds are coming in daily.

Ready to Serve Overseas

"Moreover, large numbers of militiamen, debarred at present from joining the Imperial Force, have volunteered for service overseas on the first opportunity on which they can be called upon."

Meanwhile some steps to meet possible enemy action have been taken only recently, others were put into effect a long time ago.

Profiting by the lessons of the blitz on London, the New South Wales Fire Board has completed elaborate arrangements for the protection of Sydney from raids.

If water is cut off following the destruction of the mains, a hundred great cellars in the metropolitan area can be converted into water tanks.

Fire commissioners took a census of cellars two years ago and are now ready to fill them for the emergency.

Water Stocks Dispersed

In the September, 1940, raids, London's reserve stocks of water, being stored together, were destroyed. The board here has dispersed the stocks, with the result that if the five main stations are put out of action, temporary central control can be established in a few minutes in any one of dozens of other stations in the metropolitan district.

Should 20 major fires start simultaneously and require all the male personnel, service can be maintained, at least temporarily, by women volunteers.

The Women's Fire Auxiliary numbers more than 3,000, who have done a full course of instruction, plus the handling of incendiaries.

$200 Egg Misses $20,000,000 Chick

DENVER, Dec. 26 (AP)—In 1927 a group of businessmen contributed $200 to the Denver Community Trust Fund, citing statistics to show that anticipated interest and reinvestment return would amount to $20,000,000 in 250 years.

The plan was for the trust in 2177 to establish an institution of education, health and recreation.

However, the American National Bank, finding the $200 had earned but $67.15 in 14 years, petitioned the County Court to terminate the trust and turn the $267.15 over to the Community Chest. Judge C. Edgar Kettering so ordered.

Americans Quit Bulgaria After Diplomatic Break

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 26 (AP)—Stefani reported today from Sofia that the American diplomatic corps in the Bulgarian Capital left last night for Istanbul, Turkey. Nine Americans were in the group leaving the country which has declared itself at war with the United States.

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Text of Churchill's Address to the Congress

Continued from Page 1

toward the Gettysburg ideal of government of the people, by the people, for the people.

I owe my advancement entirely to the House of Commons, whose servant I am. In my country as in yours public men are proud to be the servants of the state, and would be ashamed to be its masters. On any day, if they thought the people wanted it, the House of Commons could by a single vote remove me from my office, but I am not worrying about it at all.

As a matter of fact, I am sure they will approve very highly of my journey here, for which I obtained the King's permission, in order to meet the President of the United States, and to arrange with him for all that mapping out of our military plans and for all those intimate meetings of the high officers of the armed services in both countries which are indispensable for the successful prosecution of the war.

I should like to say, first of all, how much I have been impressed and encouraged by the breadth of view and the sense of proportion which I have found in all quarters over here to which I have had access. Anyone who did not understand the size and solidarity of the foundation of the United States might easily have expected to find an excited, disturbed, self-centered atmosphere with all minds fixed upon the novel, startling and painful episode of sudden war as it hit America.

After all, the United States have been attacked and set upon by three most powerfully armed dictator states, the greatest military power in Europe, the greatest military power in Asia—Japan, Germany and Italy have all declared and are making war upon you, and the quarrel is open, which can only end in their overthrow or ours.

Inflexibility of Purpose

But here in Washington, in these memorable days, I have found an Olympian fortitude which, far from being based upon complacency, is only the mark of an inflexible purpose and the proof of a sure, well grounded confidence in the final outcome.

We in Britain had the same feeling in our darkest days. We, too, were sure that in the end all would be well. You do not, I am certain, underrate the severity of the ordeal to which you and we have still to be subjected. The forces ranged against us are enormous. They are bitter, ruthless. The wicked men and their nations who have launched their peoples on the path of war and conquest know that they will be called to terrible account if they cannot beat down by force of arms the people they have assailed.

They will stop at nothing. They have a vast accumulation of war weapons of all kinds. They have highly trained and disciplined armies, navies, and air services. They have plans and designs which have long been contrived and matured. They will stop at nothing that violence or treachery can suggest. It is quite true that on our side, our resources in man power and materials are far greater than theirs. But only a portion of your resources are as yet mobilized and developed, and we, both of us, have much to learn in the cruel art of war.

We have, therefore, without doubt, a time of tribulation before us. In this same time, some ground will be lost which it will be hard and costly to regain. Many disappointments and unpleasant surprises await us. Many of them will affect us before the full marshaling of our latent and total power can be accomplished.

For the best part of 20 years, the youth of Britain and America have been taught that war was evil, which is true, and that it would never come again, which has been proved false. For the best part of 20 years, the youth of Germany, of Japan and Italy have been taught that aggressive war is the noblest duty of the citizen and that it should be begun as soon as the necessary weapons and organization have been made. We have performed the duties incident to peace. They have plotted and planned for war. Naturally, this places us in Britain and now places you in the United States at a disadvantage which only time, courage and untiring exertion can correct.

Time Lent Strength

We have indeed to be thankful that so much time has been granted to us. If Germany had tried to invade the British Isles after the French collapse in June, 1940, and if Japan had declared war on the British Empire and the United States at about the same date, no one can say what disaster and agonies might not have been our lot. But now, at the end of December, 1941, our transformation from easy-going peace to total war efficiency has made very great progress.

Churchill 'V' Sign Brings U. S. Cheers

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 26.

Winston Churchill raised his fingers in a "V" for victory sign today as he left the Senate Chamber after his historic address.

The Prime Minister sat down when he completed his speech. Several minutes of applause and roaring approval followed.

Then, as he left the rostrum, Mr. Churchill held up his right hand with the first two fingers forming the "V" and the crowd roared.

The broad flow of munitions in Great Britain has already begun. Immense strides have been made in the conversion of American industry to military purposes, and now that the United States is at war, it is possible for orders to be given every day which in a year or 18 months hence will produce results in war power beyond anything that has been seen or foreseen in the dictator states.

Provided that every effort is made, that nothing is kept back, that the whole man power, brain power, virility, valor and virtue of the English-speaking world, with all its galaxy of loyal friends, are associated in a common community or state, we can be reunited by the simple but supreme good. I think it would be reasonable to hope that the end of 1942 will see us quite definitely in a better position than we are now. And that the year 1943 will enable us to assume the initiative upon an ample scale. Some people may be startled or momentarily depressed when, like your President, I speak of a long hard war.

Our peoples would rather know the truth, somber though it be; and after all, when we are doing the most blessed work in the world, not only defending our hearths and homes but the cause of freedom in every land, the question of whether deliverance comes in 1942 or 1943 or 1944 falls into its proper place in the grand proportions of human history.

Strength Equal to Tasks

Sure I am that this day now we are the masters of our fate; that the task which has been sent us is not above our strength; that its pangs and toils are not beyond our endurance. As long as we have faith in our cause and unconquerable will power, salvation will not be denied us.

In the words of the sonnet, ye shall not be afraid of evil tidings; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord.

Not all the tidings will be evil. On the contrary, mighty strokes of war already have been dealt against the enemy. The glorious defense of their native soils by the Russian armies and people, who have inflicted upon the Nazi tyranny a system that will fester and inflame not only the Nazi body but in the Nazi mind.

The boastful Mussolini has crumpled already. He is now but a lackey and a serf, the merest utensil of his master's will. He has inflicted great suffering and wrong upon his industrious people. he has been stripped of all his African Empire. Abyssinia is liberated. Our armies of the east, which were so weak and ill-equipped at the moment of the French desertion, now control all the regions from Hebron to Bengasi, from Aleppo and Cyprus to the northeast of the Nile.

For many months we devoted ourselves to preparing to take the offensive in Libya. The very considerable battle which has been proceeding there for the last six weeks in the desert has been most fiercely fought on both sides. Owing to the difficulties of supplies upon the desert flank, we were never able to bring numerically equal forces to bombard the enemy. Therefore, we had to rely upon superiority in numbers and qualities of tanks and aircraft—British and American.

Weapons Now Equal

For the first time aided by these, for the first time, we have fought the enemy with equal weapons. For the first time we have made them feel the sharp edge of those tools with which he has enslaved Europe. The armored forces of the enemy in Cirenaica, amounted to about 150,000 men, of whom a third were German. General Auchinleck set out to destroy totally that armored force and I have every reason to believe that his aim will be accomplished.

I am so glad to be able to place before you members of the Senate and the House of Representatives at this moment, when you are entering the war, the proof that with proper weapons and proper organization, we are able to beat the life out of the savage Nazis. What Hitler is suffering in Libya is only a sample and a foretaste of what we have got to give him and his accomplices wherever this war should lead us in any quarter of the globe.

There are good tidings also from the blue waters. The lifeline of supplies which join our two nations across the ocean without which all would fail—that lifeline is flowing steadily and freely in spite of all that the enemy could do. The back of the British Empire, which many thought 18 months ago was broken, is now incomparably stronger and is growing stronger with every month. Lastly, if you will forgive me for saying so, the best tidings of all, the United States—united as never before and who have drawn the sword for freedom and cast away the scabbard.

All these tremendous steps have led the subjugated peoples of Europe to lift up their heads again in hope; they have put aside forever the shameful temptation of resigning themselves to the conqueror's will. Hope has returned to the hearts of scores of millions of men and women, and with that hope there burns the flame of anger against the brutal, corrupt invaders and still more fiercly burn the fires of hatred and contempt for the filthy, Quisling-like enemies.

Hour of Liberation Awaited

In a dozen famous ancient states, now prostrate under the Nazi yoke, the masses of the people await their hour of liberation when they too will once again be able to play their parts and strike their blows like men. That hour will strike and the people will proclaim that night is past and that dawn has come.

The onslaught upon us, so long and so completely planned by Japan, has presented both our countries with grievous problems for which we could not be fully prepared. If people asked me, and they have a right to ask me in England, "Why is it that you have not got an ample equipment of modern aircraft and army weapons of all kinds in Malaya and in the East Indies?" I can only point to the victory General Auchinleck has gained in the Libyan campaign. Had he diverted and dispersed our gradually growing resources between Libya and Malaya, we could have been found wanting in both places.

If the United States has been found at a disadvantage at various points in the Pacific Ocean, we know well that that is to no small extent because of the aid which you have been giving to us in munitions for the defense of the British Isles and to the Libyan campaign, and above all, because of your help in the Battle of the Atlantic, upon which all depends and which has in consequence been successfully and prosperously maintained. Of course, it would have been much better, I freely admit, if we had enough resources of all kinds to be of full strength at all threatened points, but considering how slowly and reluctantly we brought ourselves to large-scale preparations today, we had no right to expect to be in such a fortunate position.

Right Choice Made

The choice of how to dispose of our hitherto limited resources had to be made by Britain in time of war and by the United States in time of peace, and I believe that history will pronounce that upon the whole—and it is upon the whole that these matters must be judged—the choice made was right.

Now that we are together, now that we are linked in a righteous comradeship of arms, now that our two considerable nations, each in perfect unity, have joined all their life energies in a common resolve, you will see milestones upon which a steady light will glow and brighten.

Many people have been astonished that Japan, in a single day, has made war against the United States and the British Empire.

We all wonder why, if this dark design, with its laborious and intricate preparation, had been so long filling their secret mind, they did not choose our moment of weakness 18 months ago. But, quite dispassionately, in spite of the losses we have suffered and the further punishment we will have to take, it certainly appears an irrational act. It, of course, only proves it correct to assume that they have made very careful calculations and think they see their way through; nevertheless, there may be another explanation.

Resources of Allies

We know that for many years past the policy of Japan has been dominated by secret sets of societies and junior officers of the Army and Navy who have enforced their will upon successive Japanese Cabinets and Parliaments, by the assassination of any Japanese statesmen who oppose or who did not sufficiently further their aggressive policies. It may be that these societies, dazzled and dizzy with their own dreams of aggression and the prospect of early victory, have forced their country into war against better judgment. They have certainly embarked upon a very considerable undertaking.

After the outbreak at Pearl Harbor and the Pacific islands, in the Philippines, in Malaya, and the Dutch East Indies, they must now know that the stakes for which they decided to play are enormous.

When we look at the resources of the United States and the British Empire compared to those of Japan, when we remember those of China, which have for so long valiantly withstood invasion of tyranny, and, when also we observe the Russian menace which hangs over Japan, it becomes still more difficult to reconcile Japanese action with prudence or even sanity. What kind of a people do they think they are? It is possible they do not realize that we shall never cease to persevere against them until they have been taught a lesson which they and the world will never forget?

Spaces of the Future

Members of the Senate and Members of the House of Representatives: I'll turn for one moment more from the turmoil and convulsons of the present to the broader spaces of the future. Here we are together, facing a group of mighty foes who seek our ruin. Here we are together, defending all that to free men are dear. Twice in a single generation the catastrophe of world war has fallen upon us.

Twice in our life-time the long arm of fate has reached out across the ocean to bring the United States into the forefront of the battle. If we had stuck together after the last war, if we took common measures for our safety, this renewal of the curse need never have fallen upon us.

Do we not owe it to ourselves, to our children, to tormented mankind, to make sure that these catastrophes do not engulf us for the third time? It has been proved that pestilences may break out in the Old World which carry their destructive ravages into the New World, from which, once they are afoot, the New World cannot escape. Duty and prudence alike demand, first, that the germ centers of hatred and revenge should be constantly and vigilantly served and treated in good time and that an adequate organization should be set up to make sure that the pestilence can be controlled at its earliest beginnings, before it spreads and rages throughout the entire earth.

Five or six years ago, it would have been easy, without shedding a drop of blood, for the United States and Great Britain to have insisted on the fulfillment of the disarmament clauses of the treaties which Germany signed after the Great War, and what also would have been the opportunity for assuring to the Germans those materials, those raw materials, which we declared in the Atlantic Charter should not be denied to any nation, victor or vanquished. The chance has departed; it is gone. Prodigious hammer strokes have been needed to bring us together today.

If you will allow me to use other language, I will say that he must indeed have a blind soul who cannot see that some great purpose and design is being worked out here below, for which we have the honor to be the faithful servant. It is not given to us to peer into the mysteries of the future; yet, in the days to come, the British and American peoples will, for their own safety and for the good of all, walk together in majesty, in justice and in peace.

Street Scene in Martinique

Gardner Wells from Nesmith

Every-day Mirror in Fort-de-France

A typical view of Martinique, taken in Fort-de-France, its capital. The city is also the chief commercial center of the island.

Martinique Facts and Figures For Readers' Ready Reference

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—What a reader needs to know about Martinique, Vichy's now neutralized Western Hemisphere outpost, has been furnished by the Department of Commerce, which is proving itself particularly alert in bringing out essential facts on the new areas of the war.

Dealing with Martinique's strategic position, its resources, its people and its economy, the Department's latest report is as follows:

Geography: The second island in size among the West Indian French colonies, Martinique is located in the Windward Group of the Lesser Antilles, between the Islands of St. Lucia and Dominica, 25 miles south of the latter and 20 miles north of the former. Martinique is 40 miles long and 21 miles wide at its greatest width, having a total area of 385 square miles, or slightly more than one-third that of the State of Rhode Island.

A cluster of volcanic mountains in the north, a similar group in the south, and a range of lower mountains between them form the backbone of the island. Years ago, in 1902, the world was shocked by news of the destruction of the City of St. Pierre on Martinique by streams of lava pouring from the erupting volcano of Mount Pelee.

Fort-de-France, the principal commercial center, is also the political capital of the island. Martinique is the principal naval station of the French West Indies Squadron, frozen, with much French gold, since the fall of Paris. It is a strategic naval and air base for Caribbean and South Atlantic maneuvers.

Area and Population: 385 square miles (slightly more than one-third of the area of Rhode Island). In 1937 population was estimated at 256,712, predominantly black or colored. A few thousand Creoles control the greater part of the industries and most of the important commerce. The standard of living is not high. While the island has an excellent public lighting system, water storage and distribution are inadequate during most of the year. French is the language of the Government, schools and commerce. An unwritten patois is still the general means of communication. Illiteracy is high. Little English and practically no Spanish is spoken.

Economic Structure: Most of the inhabitants of Martinique are engaged in agricultural pursuits, sugar and rum being the leading products; bananas and canned pineapple are the only other important exports. Of the total area of the island's 110,162 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres), sugar cane plantings approximate 300,000 hectares, bananas 1,500 hectares, pineapples 200, cacao 500, coffee 200, and cotton 20, while 20,000 hectares are devoted to the cultivation of various crops, chiefly tropical friuts and nuts. Grazing lands account for 20,000 hectares and forests for 25,000 hectares.

At the close of the 1937 season 20 sugar mills and 170 distilleries were in operation. Other products of Martinique, exploited almost exclusively for the needs of prewar France, include: tobacco, vanilla, citrus fruits, cola nuts, tamarinds, coconuts, sweet potatoes, cassava storch, breat fruit, mangoes, papayas, apricots, bell apples, grenadillas, sugar apples, avocados, plums, and cashew nuts.

Except for negligible shipments to French Guiana and other French colonies, al of Martinique's exports normally have gone to France, a market now closed to the colony by the British Atlantic blockade. There are no important mineral developments in Martinique. Aside from the manufacture of sugar and rum and the canning and drying of pineapple and bananas, minor industries include the manufacture of chocolate soap, macaroni, essential oils, lime juice, and tile.

Foreign Trade: Trade statistics covering the past two years, since the outbreak of the war, are not available. Statistics for the first six months of 1939 are the latest for which commodity or geographic distribution are published. These show imports of 130,409,000 francs (99,329,000 francs for the same period of 1938) and exports at 266,107,000 francs (195,479,000 francs for 1938). The volume of exports for the period amounted to 84,477 metric tons (71,991 tons in 1938) and imports to 50,475 metric tons (46,036 tons in 1938). The export balance to France therefore greatly increased from 96,150,000 francs for the first half of 1938 to 135,698,000 francs for the 1939 semester.

In 1939 practically all of Martinique's exports went to France and approximately 75 per cent of the imports came from that country with the United States and Belgium furnishing only 10 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively. Imports into Martinique are now on a license basis.

TVA Acts to Speed Work On New Power Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Undaunted by failure of Congress so far to approve construction of the controversial Douglas Dam defense-power project, TVA officials are moving to speed work on the Fontana Dam, two hydro projects on the Holston and Watauga Rivers, a fourth unit at the Watts Bar steam plant, and additions to steam and hydro generating capacity at existing projects.

This work, authorized in the $10,000,000,000 Third Deficiency Bill signed by the President Dec. 18, constitutes one of the greatest construction programs ever undertaken in the United States—larger even than the Panama Canal, or Boulder Dam.

Completion of these projects will boost the installed power capacity of the TVA system from its present 1,050,000 kw to more than 2,600,000 kw.

In a few months, in other words, under the impact of the war emergency this once highly controversial Federal project, launched ostensibly as a conservation and power "yardstick" measure, is put officially on a power-production basis, and its capacity more than doubled.

Even some of those who questioned the need or propriety of the TVA when it was launched as one of the pet schemes of the New Deal are wondering where the nation's defense production machine would be today were it not for the power which it has made and will make available. As it is, a recent drought in the southeast region left the available power capacity in the area insufficient, and "blackouts" of large sections were necessary to conserve electricity.

The Authority, acting upon already prepared plans, has begun purchase of construction equipment and materials for Fontana Dam. The first job will be erection of housing facilities for engineers and workmen, since the site is in a remote gorge in the mountains of North Carolina.

Surveys of the dam sites and access roads were started at the same time and drilling crews ordered to the sites of the South Holston and Watauga projects to begin planning and construction there.

The South Holston and Watauga projects will be rushed to completion in an effort to provide power by 1944, officials declare.

The controversy over Douglas Dam, which has developed some distinctly political phases, is mentioned in reports from TVA headquarters only in this way: It is noted that the projects approved "cannot meet the power deficiency estimated for 1943, for which Douglas Dam was recommended."

It was figured that this Douglas Dam, which would add some 100,000 kw to the system's capacity, could be completed at least a year earlier than any of the others.

Although the Fontana project will be the highest dam east of the Mississippi, the Authority has scheduled it for completion in about three years. Besides producing power at its 200,000 kw plant, the dam will increase the amount of power available at downstream dams of the TVA and of the Aluminum Company of America. It will be a concrete structure 450 feet high, with a reservoir extending about 22 miles upstream and will store about 1,500,000 acre-feet of water.

Opposition to the Douglas Dam comes chiefly from elements in Tennessee, led by Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, who holds that the dams authorized will produce all the power needed.

Senators Look Beyond Conflict To Discussion of Peace Plans

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Senators, looking ahead to ultimate victory over the Axis, already are discussing peace terms, and Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois said today that "Japan should be reduced to the point where for 1,000 years she will have no control or force in the family of nations."

"That goes for Germany and Italy, too," the Illinois Senator told reporters.

"We can never have a lasting peace until Hitlerism and the philosophy which exists among the Axis powers are destroyed," he continued. "The peace we make is just as important as the war we are conducting."

"When we win the war," said Senator James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, "we should put a steel wall around Japan." Senator Davis added that this country should help make China a powerful independent nation which could become "a stabilizing force in the Orient."

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska said he believed the Allies first should disarm Germany, Italy, and Japan, provide sufficient food to keep the inhabitants of those nations alive immediately after the cessation of hostilities, and then work out a long-range peace program.

Senator D. Worth Clark (D) of Indiana, who opposed Administration foreign policies prior to American entrance into the war, declared that "when we are able to negotiate a peace one of the first things we must consider is giving all countries access to raw materials. Unless there is equal access to the materials that make for the comforts of life there will be an interminable series of wars."

From Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada came a statement that in any peace treaty "we should take care of America first. Every other country is looking out for itself, and we should look out for ourselves."

The Nevada senator suggested that Germany be broken up into small states. "These old German states should be separated and kept separated," he continued. "But the peace should be written without hatred. It was the hatred written into the Treaty of Versailles that brought about present conditions."

Churchill Speaking—Congress Listens, Cheers

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The two biggest cheers at the joint meeting of the House and Senate to hear Winston Churchill today were when the stocky little Prime Minister was himself introduced, and when he told the audience that the Japanese aggressors would be "taught a lesson that they and the world will never forget."

When the Prime Minister appeared the audience rose quickly but did not at first clap, apparently uncertain what to do in the usually decorous atmosphere of the Senate. Generally joint meetings are held in the House Chamber which is much bigger and has less formal rules. The Senators and members of the Cabinet and Supreme Court were in the front today, and the more ebullient House members were in the rear. The motion picture flood lights were on giving the interior the appearance of a Hollywood set, and for the first time in Senate history proceedings were radiocast, though Majority Leader Alban W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky carefully explained that the meeting was informal and the Senate technically in recess.

At any rate, the jammed audience let Vice-President Wallace get to the point of introducing the Prime Minister. Then suddenly pandemonium broke loose. The hands clapping together all over the hall looked like whirring machinery. Incidents could be picked out over the crowded hall, jammed with extra seats—Senators Austin and Barbour flailing their hands together like mad, Ambassadors, Supreme Court Justices, Mr. Mackenzie King, distinguished visitors in gallery and at the rear putting their shoulders into the applause, and a cheer rising and breaking into an enthusiastic roar, at one of the great moments of Anglo-American history.

House-of-Commons Style

The pink faced, indomitable little Prime Minister stood smiling back, his head characteristically advanced and set forward on his short neck looking like an amiable bulldog. When he began to speak it was slowly and casually, in House-of-Commons style. Like the House of Commons, no advance copies of the speech were available or distributed, though his text was on the reading desk before him on the Speaker's platform.

Mr. Churchill began easily and wittily with reference to his half-American parentage and his place as servant of the House of Commons—"which could remove me by a simple vote—but I'm not worrying at all."

Then his voice gathered strength as he quoted Lincoln's "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Applause came from all over the united chamber as the British Premier paid glowing tribute to the American President.

Harassed American newspapermen who are not accustomed to the British habit of failing to provide advance texts of speeches grabbed eagerly at the Prime Minister's reference to 1942 as the war's turning point. That was the "lead" to the story, alike for American correspondents and the large delegation of visiting Canadian, Australian and British correspondents crowded into the inadequate press gallery.

Easy To Follow

Mr. Churchill spoke with a skill, dexterity and mastery of his material practically unmatched by present members of Senate or House, and showed in every sentence the finished craftsmanship which years of give-and-take in the House of Commons produce. He alternated informal passages, that were almost casual in their matter-of-fact delivery, with moments of ringing eloquence. His British accent was relatively easy for his American audience to follow, save occasionally in breathless moments when he speeded up the tempo, and then the radio audience probably got a better reception than members in the hall itself.

As Mr. Churchill paid tribute to the recent victories of the Russians over the Nazis the audience applauded enthusiastically again, and Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff and his Soviet aide were the only silent members in the chamber. They sat in a row of seats devoted to anti-Axis Ambassadors, close to Lord Halifax and Dr. Loudon, the Dutch Ambassador, and seemed a bit flustered by the clapping which did not, however, reach the volume of Mr. Churchill's own introduction.

There was something of the manner of Carter Glass in the snarl of contempt with which Mr. Churchill referred to Benito Mussolini as a "lackey," and a servant of the Nazis. Mr. Churchill gave an unforgettable curl of the lips that reminded one of the testy Virginian Senator expressing his views of some ignoble opponent out of one corner of his mouth. Congressmen laughed and cheered Mr. Churchill's voice and look of disgust.

Characteristic Attitude

During parts of the speech Mr. Churchill assumed the characteristic attitude in which he has frequently been caricatured by British artists, his chin almost on his chest and his hands tucked under the lapels of his coat.

Two other points that struck a particularly popular chord from the audience were the reference to the victorious Libyan campaign, and the declaration for English-speaking solidarity after the war, which came at the end.

As the half hour speech ended the whole audience rose with a roar. Mr. Churchill, in his black coat, solid figure, natty polka-dot bow-tie, stood, and received the applause with a radiant face and a jovial hand.

Reaction of many Congressmen who heard it was one of the visiting Minister's frankness, and appearance of sincerity. The impression he gave was one of dogged determination, resoluteness and insistence on telling the full story without glossing unpleasant details. The speech today was worthy of the man who told Britain in its darkest hour:

"We shall go on to the end, we shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, would carry on the struggle, until, in God's good time, the New World, with all its power and might, steps forth to the rescue and the liberation of the old."

As he looked down on his audience today Mr. Churchill saw his prediction verified, and New World fighting beside the old.

West Coast on the Alert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The West Coast is no longer local. It is become a vital part of the western front in the War between the United States and Japan. Army troops and antiaircraft artillery are everywhere. Army tents are pitched in a neighbor's back yard or in a nearby empty lot. Infantrymen guard buildings which house public utilities or Government offices

Coast dwellers are beginning to realize that these troops are in their backyards simply because their backyards are on the western front of the whole United States. Men from all parts of the United States are here guarding the coast line. The Ninth Army Corps which was two weeks ago concentrated at Fort Lewis and which is now spread out along the northwest coast, is made up of men from Michigan to Arkansas and from Idaho to Maine.

The seriousness of a nation at war is penetrating all crannies of the civilian mind. For one thing it is noticeable that the warning, "don't talk—don't chatter," is being observed. After that first Sunday and the ensuing blackout, every stranger talked freely to every other stranger, on the bus, on street corners. Today they are chary and the war is not talked in public places.

Following the first days of excitement has come a time of intensive preparation and strengthening of the civilian defense. Each little town on the Coast is organizing for policing, auxiliary fire protection, air-raid emergency, subversive activity, and evacuation.

One detail, and a highly important one to men on guard duty by day and sleeping in tents at night, is the provision of hot showers. This is being seen to by the civilian Army workers. Field houses of city parks are being used and other public places and new showers are being installed.

An officer of the Interceptor Command said, "It is surprising the number of details that the Civilian Defense is taking over, leaving us free for our big task, the interception and pursuit of enemy planes."

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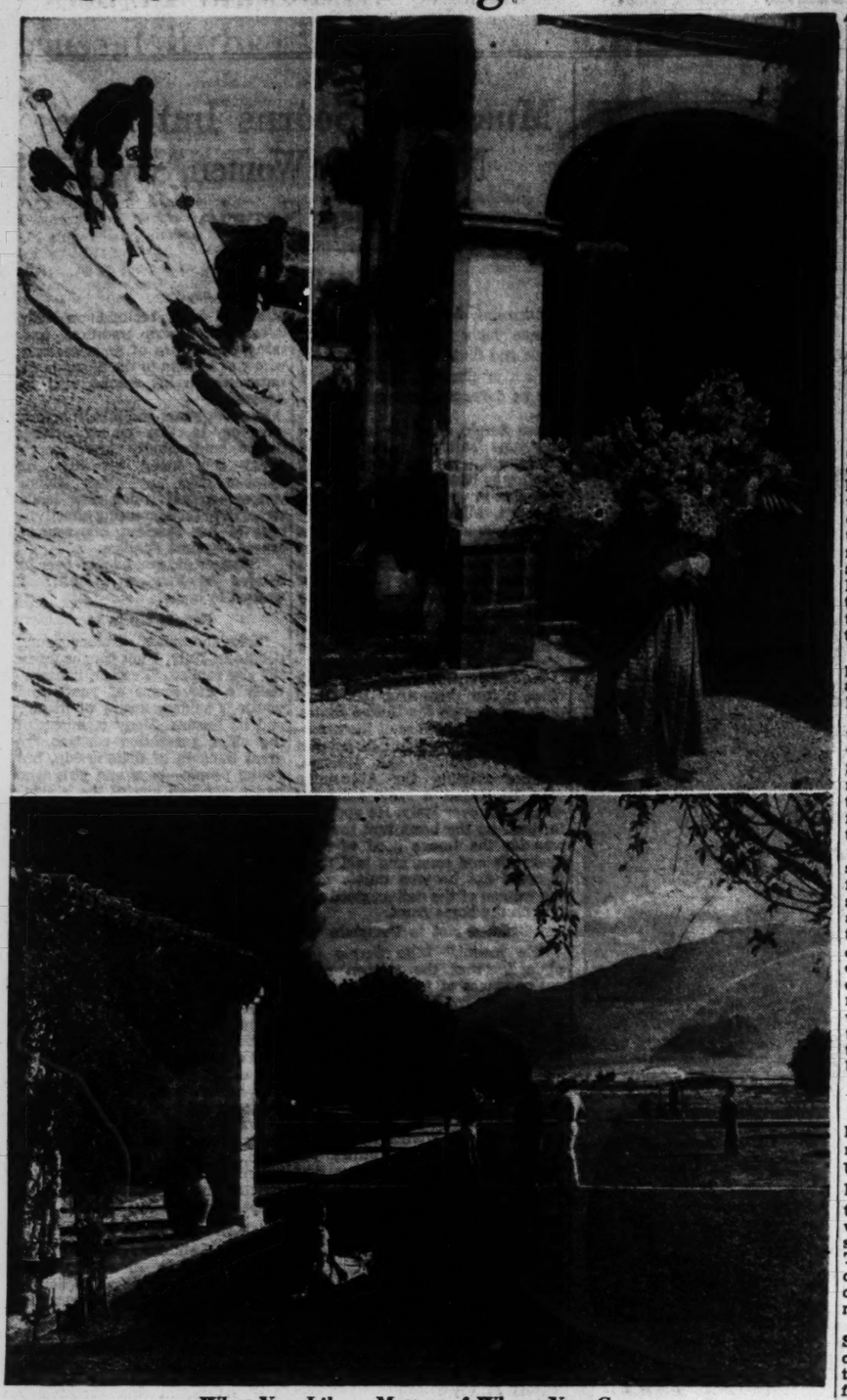

What You Like a Matter of Where You Go

Upper left: A long slope in the Laurentian Mountains near Montreal. Upper right: Mexican woman with flowers for sale. Lower: Golf course at La Quinta Hotel in the Palm Springs, Calif., area.

Necessity of keeping the morale of nation high is stressed by officials of the Travel Bureau.

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Realizing the necessity of keeping the Nation's morale high, the United States Government is urging Americans not to give up travel plans for the duration of the war.

Officials of the United States Travel Bureau in Washington, who chose the slogan, Travel Strengthens America, insist that Americans need the recreation which travel affords more than ever before.

Because of the individual demands on all Americans to do their share in bringing a victory to the democracies there naturally will be limitations in the travel field. Vacations, in many cases, will be shortened. The places where one may travel are limited. Yet, in the confines of such three great countries as the United States, Canada, and Mexico there is enough scenic, historical, and recreational attractions to keep Americans profitably entertained.

No new restrictions have been placed upon travel into Canada and Mexico. Canada and Mexico have issued orders to their respective border officials to be exceptionally tolerant and courteous to visiting citizens of the United States. Extra efforts by hotel and resort owners will be made to see that Americans are completely refreshed for the task that awaits them upon their return home.

While travel experts look for shorter vacations, they also look for more vacationists. The winter sport resorts in the United States and Canada have made preparations to handle increased numbers of snow enthusiasts. The majority of visitors are expected to pile up over week ends. There will be many, however, who will take that week especially set aside for winter sports and spend it at one of the many resorts in Canada or the United States.

Report "Full House"

The southern resorts already report a "full house." Travel to these regions, of course, began before the United States became an active belligerent in the war. However, since the United States' declaration of war there has been no material slackening of travel to the South. The railroads are handling record crowds while the airlines and bus companies report increased movement over their respective systems.

The Western part of the United States received quite a jolt at the opening of hostilities. However, there was no exodus of visitors from the West. In San Francisco, for example, there has been little change in the normal occupancy of the City's hotels. And indication are that the usual number of tourists are planning to spend their holidays on the West Coast, according to John Cuddy, Manager of California, Inc., Northern California co-operative promotion organization.

All travel-promotion groups on the West Coast have had to reassess their policies, and for the present these are in a state of hesitancy. Whether to spend large sums of money to bring visitors to the Coast has occupied those charged with the work of planning advertising. It is understood at least one prominent resort has decided to cancel its national advertising.

In assailing this policy, Mr. Cuddy explained that he believed the travel and resort agencies were merely experiencing the first reaction to the war with Japan, and that when a "leveling-off" or "cooling-off" period had passed they would again become active in promotion work on a national scale.

Discussing this question in a letter to Ben Titus, Chairman of the Oregon Highway Commission, who had inquired after California policy on resort advertising during the war, Mr. Cuddy presented three arguments for continuing of State and regional promotion:

Three Reasons

1. If the war with Japan is short it is folly to destroy effects of national advertising to date, and it should be supported throughout the emergency, so that the need to spend large sums to rebuild public attention would not be necessary.

2. If the war with Japan is a long one, the citizens of the Nation will need to readjust themselves to continuing affairs as normally as possible with attention to outdoor sports, scenic spots, and other forms of recreation. National promotion will still be valuable and necessary.

3. The experience of Europe has shown that the people flock to resorts more in time of war than at other times. This is true in England, Germany, and some parts of conquered countries.

Value to national morale of travel within the country cannot be underestimated, Mr. Cuddy said. He thinks that instead of withdrawing into their shells for the duration of the war, Americans should talk encouragingly to each other, talk up the values and the beauty of their country, spike rumors, and pay attention to the Nation's strongholds of beauty and recreation.

"We cannot all go over the top or onto the decks," Mr. Cuddy declared. "Our men in the Army and Navy are a special group. And we have our job, too, and it is to help maintain a cheerful, happy Nation."

Even though San Francisco has had blackouts and even though it faces Japan, Mr. Cuddy sees no serious problem in this fact. "San Francisco has always lived adventurously. Its people are accustomed to living adventurous, cosmopolitan lives by the sea. Why, the first Christmas Eve here, in 1849, the City was burned out, and it was burned out six times during the next 18 months, but the people kept coming. Because of its history its citizens today know how to live sanely yet with pleasure," Mr. Cuddy added

Although the Western Office of the United States Travel Bureau here must wait for clarification of its policy, since it is a Federal agency, members of the staff unofficially remain optimistic about the outcome of the war situation as it affects travel in the West. It is pointed out that maintenance of normalcy and outdoor activity is an essential of national morale and that the present is only a period of readjustment.

Only possible tactical purpose in keeping tourists from coming West, one travel expert declared, would be until Westerners themselves learn how to act during the emergency before taking on new people who would not be so instructed.

In all San Francisco hotels, guests are being shown the technique of blackout in their rooms. Dining salons and ballrooms are being permanently darkened and inside the shuttered windows the gaiety of this City by the sea goes on much the same as ever.

Nazis Report Darlan At French Naval Base

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The British Radio, quoting the German Radio, reported last night that Admiral Jean Darlan of the Vichy Government has gone to Toulon, France's big Mediterranean Naval base, where several major units of the French fleet are tied up.

McDonald's 'From Childhood' Timely Record

Review of Recordings

The holiday season—for adults, at least—it is continued adventure in reminiscence. Virtually everything that is done is for the benefit of children, with an adult's remembrance of his own youth. That fact makes the current RCA-Victor release of Harl McDonald's Suite "From Childhood" particularly timely. The work is for harp and orchestra done by Edna Phillips, formerly harpist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, and a group of Philadelphia Orchestra players conducted by the composer. The music is couched in a reminiscent vein and freely employs familiar English holiday songs taught to generations of children.

In this work the harp received a prominent place in the score though not in concerto fashion and the music is carefully conceived so as not to overshadow the harp. It is a rare type of work, is beautifully done, and for these reasons is a noteworthy addition to recorded music.

In more popular vein and introducing a new group of young musicians who have been moulded into a nicely working orchestral unit is Raymond Paige's Young Americans' Victor album of "From the Golden Pages of Melody," containing very good arrangements of a number of familiar favorites such as the "Donkey Serenade," "Stardust," "My Moonlight Madonna" and "A Pretty Girl Is Like a Melody." One does not know the permanency of this orchestral unit which has been assembled by Mr. Paige but its next step ought to be directed toward the playing of sterner music.

Music that sounds familiar even though it is infrequently heard is Grieg's Incidental Music to "Sigurd Jorsalfar," the Prelude and Intermezzo of which have been done by the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Fabien Sevitzky for Victor. Sigurd, a twelfth century Norwegian king who participated in the Crusades, was made the hero of a drama by Björnestjerne Björnson. One of the advantages of a national theater in Norway was that it brought the collaboration of the nation's best dramatists and composers, which is how this music came into being.

Familiar orchestral items also are Epesco's Rumanian Rhapsodies, Nos. 1 and 2, the more familiar No. 1 done by Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra and the No. 2 by Hans Kindler and the National Symphony Orchestra. Franck's Symphony in D Minor, which is one of the more popular gifts to introduce one to symphonic music, is available in an excellent Victor version by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra conducted by Pierre Monteux.

A Mozart chamber work that is as autobiographical as the Austrian ever became is the Sinfonia Concertante, done by Albert Spalding, violinist, William Primrose, violist, and the New Friends of Music Orchestra directed by Fritz Stiedry, for Victor.

Jan Peerce, tenor, familiar to Radio City Music Hall stage and radio programs and who has since made his Metropolitan debut in "Traviata," is well heard with Arthur Kent, baritone, in the Tomb Scene from Act 3 of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor. Two Victor records in album. Leonard Warren, baritone, a newcomer to the Metropolitan through the radio audition route, is heard in "Ford's Monologue" from Verdi's "Falstaff" and the Monologue from Ponchielli's "La Gioconda." Mr. Warren has not the vocal strength of Lawrence Tibbett, who came to Metropolitan fame in the Ford role but nevertheless is well heard.

Also has arrived the third, and final, volume of the complete Victor recording of Mozart's opera, "Cosi Fan Tutte," done by the Glyndebourne Festival Opera Company. A six-disk album, it offers the entire version on 40 sides from the remarkable Mozart repertoire featured by this English company.

Instrumental

A newcomer to disks is heard in the Victor recording by Claudio Arrau, Latin-American pianist, of Mozart's Sonatas No. 5 in G Major (K. 283), an early work, and the No. 17, in D Major (K. 576), held to be the last piano work in this form composed by Mozart. Mr. Arrau continues the tradition of terse rendition which appeals to lovers of Mozart. Benno Moiseivitch, pianist, provides one of the best renditions for Victor to date of the familiar Rachmaninoff Prelude in G Minor, especially in the transcendent middle passages, coupling with it the less familiar Prelude in B Minor. The favorite Bach Chorale, "Jesus, Joy of Man's Desiring," is rendered nicely by E. Power Biggs on the organ of Memorial Church in the Harvard Yard, coupling with it Brahms' "Lo, How a Rose Ever Blooming," based on an ancient Praetorius melody. On the modern Bach-styled baroque organ of the Germanic Museum he is heard in the first, although later issued, volume of Bach's "The Art of Fugue."

Two major American poets are heard reading their own lines. Most pertinent to the day, perhaps, is Carl Sandburg's "The People Yes," the poet's tribute to all the "little people" of democracy. Edna St. Vincent Millay, who first attracted favorable notice by her reading of her own "Renascence" and public notice by her picketing of the Boston Common in protest against the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, is heard in a Victor album of her own poetry including "Renascence" and "Where Can the Heart Be Hidden in the Ground," from one of "Two Sonnets in Memory," dedicated to Sacco and Vanzetti. Also read by Miss Millay are excerpts from her "The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver," five sonnets from "Fatal Interview," and excerpts from "Wine from These Grapes" and "Figs from Thistles." This album is unquestionably a collector's item.

Popular

The "Duke" is heard in top form in two songs from the "Jump for Joy" score—"Rocks in My Bed" and "Blip-Blip," latter featuring Jimmie Blanton's work on the "doghouse" and "Celementine," not the familiar "oldie," paired with "Five O'Clock Drag." Other good "specialities" are Earl Hine's "Windy City Jive" and the current "I Got It Bad and That Ain't Good," on separate disks for Bluebird; Artie Shaw's easy but solid rocking on "Make Love to Me" and "Solid Sam," for Victor; Sidney Bechet's over-the-hurdles version of "Lady Be Good," paired with an easy-going "Rose Room," for Victor; and Erskine Hawkins's Bluebird version of "I'm in a Lowdown Groove" and "Uncle Bud."

On the smooth side are Artie Shaw's easy dustoff of "Beyond the Blue Horizon" and "Through the Years" on separate Victor disks; Tommy Dorsey's easy-paced "Embraceable You" and "The Sunshine of Your Smile," also the current "I Think of You" coupling with "Who Can I Turn To?," for Victor; Glenn Miller's "Dear Arabella" and "Orange Blossom Lane," for Bluebird; Harry James's "Make Love to Me" and "You Don't Know What Love Is," for Columbia; Jan Savitt's "Ev'ry Time," from "Best Foot Forward," and an excellent oldie that has somehow escaped notice, "There's a Boat That's Leavin' Soon for New York," from Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," also "Moonlight Masquerade," based on Albeniz's "Tango," coupled with the oldtime sentimental "M-o-t-h-e-r," in modern rhythmical dress, all for Victor.

In the vocal division Dinah Shore is nicely heard in the easy but torchy oldie, "Don't Leave Me, Daddy," paired with "As We Walk into the Sunset," for Bluebird; Kate Smith sings the waltz, "Rose O'Day," paired with the "White Cliffs of Dover," for Columbia; Une Mae Carlisle sings the quite unrequited "Coffee and Cakes," paired with the Oldie, "I'm the One Who Loves You," for Bluebird.

Herman Chittison, pianist, is heard in his own good arrangements of the oldies "Flamingo" and "The Man I Love," for Bluebird.

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—December 26, 1941
C

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
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Bess Ehrhardt Skims on Skates To Fame and Fortune, Finding Romance En Route

Abandons Plan for Career as Schoolteacher To Become Star of Ice Follies

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It's almost impossible, after having seen Bess Ehrhardt whirling and spinning, leaping and flying on skates at the Ice Follies in Madison Square Garden, to imagine her sitting sedately in an ordinary chair in an everyday hotel room. I wanted her right back in the realm of ice fairies and the enchantment of such wholesome things as snowflakes and the rollicking rush of the crisp north wind.

But there we were—she being very precise about the interview, and I feeling altogether pleased at having someone so fresh and unaffected and sweet—as well as skilled—from whom to get a story. For Bess Ehrhardt, with her easy grace, bright brown eyes and soft hair, is lovely to look at.

"Shall I begin at the beginning?" she asked with her friendly, winning smile, as we settled down for our talk.

"Of course," I agreed, "for I want to know whether you have always skimmed through the world on skates."

When She Was Eight

"Well, for a long time anyway, I have," she replied, "ever since I was a little girl." I smiled to myself. She still looked like a little girl.

"You see my father loved to curl. Do you know what curling is?" she interrupted herself to ask. "So many people don't."

"Yes, you mean the game where men in bright woolly mufflers stand round on thick ice, blow their fingers to keep warm, and send squat, fat-looking little stone teapots skirling about on the ice in ways that have no sense, except to them."

"That's it," she said. "It was in Wisconsin, in the little town of Superior where I was born. And while father curled, I skated. It's a place where we have nine months of winter and three months of cold, and we're snowbound most of the time, so you have to do something." I tried to imagine it.

Taught Herself

"I started to skate," she ran on eagerly, "when I was eight. When I was ten, I got my first racing skates. They kept me going for a while, but then I wanted to learn figure skating. There was no one in Superior to teach me, so I just started in doing anything fancy I could think of. Then I thought I would be a schoolteacher and went to the Normal School for a year. I wish now that I had finished school. But just about then I heard that they were trying out skaters and holding skating tests at the College Inn Club in Chicago.

"I went down to see if I could get a place in the show. After that I didn't hear from them and thought I had been turned down. I didn't want to see anybody around home, because I felt pretty badly about not having gotten the job, so I went out to a little cottage on Raspberry Lake—way out in the country where I thought nobody would see me.

"That night my sister telephoned to say that the job had materialized, and to come on home. I thought she was joking and said no, I wouldn't come. But she kept after me. There was no way to get back—nothing to ride on, I argued. Still she persisted, and finally I gave in. An old farmer said I could ride in with him, so I returned home, went on to Chicago, got the job in the skating chorus—and here I am." We both took a deep breath.

There she met Eddie and Roy Shipstad and Oscar Johnson—all expert skaters. "They really taught me to skate," she said, "but I couldn't learn it fast enough. I liked it so well."

Became Roy's Partner

Bess kept at this job for 16 months, became the shining partner of Roy Shipstad, "the human spinning top." Then she and Roy were married.

"We kept it secret for a while," she confided. "One day we went out to a little town and when we stopped at the gas station, the man said, 'I bet you folks want to get married.' He was exactly right. When we found the preacher, he was in his overalls putting up the screens, but he went into the house, got tidied up, called in two women from next door for witnesses, and we were married. One of the women brought in a pan of nice hot biscuits right out of the oven and set them on the radiator while we were getting married. All I could think of was those biscuits—I was so hungry. That's about all I remember."

Now Bess stars with Shipstad in the gay Ice Follies, all the other spinning icemen playing a glittering rhythmic accompaniment, as these two do the impossible on ice. Comedy on skates; dancing on skates, with the Mexican rhumbas and folk dances of our Latin-American neighbors holding the spotlight; Arabian cartwheels and stilt dancing—these are some of the curves the gay blades of the Ice Follies are cutting in their swift-spinning performance.

Likes Tailored Clothes

"I used to think I couldn't possibly skate in costume," Bess said when I asked how she managed in that long Mexican skirt, "but now I don't mind how they load me down. You get used to anything, even on skates."

Which led quite naturally to my asking, "Do you like clothes?"

"Oh, yes, I just love clothes," she breezed. "I used to like fancy ones, but now I go in for tailored sports things. I have them made once or twice a year in Hollywood, and then forget them—except for evening dresses. I love to dress up and go places."

Her eyes sparkled. I could just see the frothy picture she would make.

"What about hats?" I queried, noting the blue and pink flowered peasant scarf neatly wound around her soft brown hair.

"Hats always get me down," she answered. "They're so terrific. Even when you screw up your courage and buy one, you take it home wondering if your husband or anybody else is going to like it. Hats are a strain. I usually wind up by giving them to the maid.

"And oh, yes," she reminded me, "we've just bought a new home, near San Francisco. We work there for about four months every year, and when I take my six weeks' vacation, we can be there, too. It's a typical California house all on one floor with a big swimming pool, a badminton court, and a barbecue pit. We have a fine Chinese cook, but I do all the ordering. It will be such fun to be there. But just now I'm having a wonderful time in New York. Skating is always exciting, always such a thrill. I love it!"

Bess is at that happy stage in her career where she "loves" everything, and everything and everybody loves Bess right back.

Gabriel Moulin

Top: Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad, her husband and skating partner, do a Waltz Spin on the ice at Madison Square Garden. Left: Bess photographed in a Slow Spiral Spin. Right: A close-up of the two popular stars of the ice.

Your Cut Flowers Last Longer With Wise Care

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do you always put flowers into water as soon as you cut them? As soon as you bring them home from the florist? Do you give them enough water? If you don't, then you should not complain that your flowers don't last!

Just as with fruits and vegetables, the least expensive flowers are those in season. Chrysanthemums will continue for some time. With proper care, you can use them one to two weeks. There are so many types in both standard and pompon varieties that they need not be monotonous. One florist handles 172 varieties!

A common fault is to overdo and crowd one vase. An artistic person can take the same amount of flowers and make several effective arrangements. Yet if you can afford only a few flowers, try putting one good arrangement in the room used most often. The effect of a mirror behind the flowers enlarges their appearance, just as a mirror under dining-table flowers increases their apparent size. When you give a luncheon, you are correct in placing the flowers in a shallow bowl. Your flowers will last longer if you slip an ice cube into the water occasionally and if you transfer the flowers to a deep vase at night.

You've noticed, of course, that your garden flowers are much fresher in the morning dew than in the heat of mid-afternoon. If you duplicate natural conditions for your florist's flowers, they'll reward you with prolonged beauty. They should be put into fresh cold water in deep containers at night in a cool place where there is no draught. A warm draught from another room is more harmful than a cool draught in a warm room.

Many persons have success in storing blossoms overnight in the refrigerator. If you put them into such a frosted unit uncovered, the moisture will be drawn out as in your fresh vegetables; but if you put them in a tight box or cover them with cellophane and tie it tightly around the edge of the vase, you are learning the professional's way. And the next morning, when you rearrange the freshened bouquet, try putting cold water into the vases.

Like your florist, use a sharp knife to cut the stems on a slant to give a big drawing surface. Scissors are harmful and shears even more so, because they squeeze together and close the water ducts in the stems.

But suppose you want a tall arrangement of green leaves. You can buy a large bunch of laurel leaves for only 25 cents. Short pieces can be put in the bottom of another vase to steady and fill out an arrangement of tall, heavy flowers, such as gladioli and chrysanthemums. Or you can choose the glossy huckleberry leaves for 75 cents a bunch. Both the laurel and huckleberry will last for weeks.

Perhaps you need a low arrangement for a table. If you have a favorite bowl, your florist will fill it with foliage plants for you. Or you can buy reasonably a tiny Chinese garden. Or for 50 cents you can choose such flowering plants as ever-blooming begonias and put them in an attractive pot. An aquaflorium, or inverted bowl submerges fresh flowers in water and, by using a certain chemical, keeps them fresh for a week.

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Glorified 'Grahams' for Lunches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day I discovered a gold mine in my kitchen. And all I had to do was reach upon the cupboard shelf and take down a box of graham crackers! It was as easy as that.

I was preparing the children's school lunches and the hour was getting late. It was almost time for them to go. The sandwiches had been made and wrapped and the fruit put in beside them. Everything was going on schedule. Then I looked in the cookie jar and found it as empty as a new tin can. Not even a crumb left! Too many little hands had reached in the night before for an after-school lunch.

Since we lived a long way from a store, it was up to me to improvise. But what? A search of the cupboard revealed nothing more exciting than a box of graham crackers. They seemed awfully dry for a school lunch. And not a bit tempting.

With powdered sugar, orange rind, and juice I hastily concocted a frosting which I spread on one cracker and topped it with another. That made a glorified sandwich. I kept on until I had enough for all the lunches. The dessert problem was solved for another day. And were the children pleased! They came home from school with glowing compliments about how good the "orange cookies" tasted with milk.

The best part of my discovery was that the children could make these cookies themselves, saving me an extra job in the mornings. They even originated some recipes of their own. Here they are:

Orange Cookies

½ cup powdered sugar
⅛ teaspoon orange rind

Orange juice to make a frosting that will spread easily. Place between graham crackers. This will make six cookies.

By leaving out the orange rind and juice and adding ¼ teaspoon of cocoa, you will have chocolate cookies. Moisten this mixture with a little sweet cream or evaporated milk. The addition of nuts to the latter mixture makes delicious nut cookies. And by using just vanilla, powdered sugar, and cream you will have a vanilla cookie.

These three recipes have provided satisfying desserts for many a school lunch in our family.

J. E. S.

From Feed Trough to Party Table Soybeans Climb Social Ladder

By Fredrika Borchard
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Raised in poverty, scorned, neglected, and fed to cattle—that was the youth of the soybean in this country. But the soybean had stamina, it had character, and every time it was given a chance to serve, it served. So pretty soon its virtues began to be recognized and it was widely cultivated. It was still fed to the cattle, but to bigger and better cattle, and the cattle became bigger and better, and it was all a lovely circle.

Then the Government stepped in and experimented, and it found that the soybean formed a very valuable addition to the list of vegetables for the table. It can be used in so many ways, green or dried, as flour and milk and curd; and soybean oil is cheap and good. The black and savory soy sauce that the Orientals have introduced to us and taught us to like so much comes from the humble soybean, too.

You can do almost anything with a soybean that you can do with any other bean or pea; and in many cases you can do it better.

The green bean can be cooked exactly like a green pea or a green lima bean (except that it must be boiled for four or five minutes before shelling); and unlike the pea or bean, it can be cooked unshelled and eaten pod and all, just as you would cook and eat a young uncut wax or string bean. Soybeans must be cooked somewhat longer than other legumes, but that is the only difference. They have a pleasing color and texture, and are rich and delicious and flavorsome.

The sprouts that you enjoy so much in your chop suey are soybean sprouts, and you can make them in an old box or can or flower pot, with no trouble or nuisance or equipment, or mess. Just soak some soybeans over night, and then put them in any sort of a container that has, or can have, holes punched in it. Leave plenty of space, because the beans swell unbelievably. Wet them thoroughly with tepid water a few times a day, and in three or four days you will have a fine crop of succulent sprouts.

Keep them in a cool place, just as you would any tender green vegetable, and serve them as you would any tender small green vegetable or salad.

But the real test of their goodness is in the dried variety. Because of their easy availability, the recipes given below call for dried soybeans only. (Soybeans should be soaked over night before boiling).

Savory Soybean Casserole

2 cups boiled soybeans
1 cup canned or fresh tomatoes
1 cup sliced celery
½ cup sliced onion
1 large green pepper, cut in pieces
1 pound raw beef, cut in cubes
1 clove garlic, minced
2 tablespoons drippings
1 teaspoon chili powder (more or less to taste)
Flour and salt (no pepper)
1 cup water
¼ pound yellow package cheese

Roll beef in salt and flour and brown in drippings. Add onion and garlic and continue cooking until onions are tender. Turn meat often during this process in order that the flavor may be distributed. Add all other ingredients except cheese and soybeans and cook until meat is almost tender, which should be only a few minutes if it has been properly browned. Add soybeans and cook for another five minutes. If desired, sprouts may now be added. Put all in casserole, top with thin slices of cheese, and run under low flame until cheese melts and bubbles. Hot biscuits and crisp green salad are the perfect accompaniments.

Soybean Pudding

2 cups boiled soybeans, riced
¾ cup brown sugar (light brown)
4 eggs separated
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Grated rind of 1 lemon
Nutmeg to taste
Dash of salt
⅓ cup maraschino cherries, sliced or quartered, and 2 tablespoons juice
1 tablespoon flour
Milk or cream, enough to reduce soybeans to a thick cream

Beat eggs yolks until light and fluffy, then gradually add sugar, lemon juice, lemon rind, soybeans, nutmeg and maraschino juice. Toss the maraschino pieces in the flour, then fold into mixture. Beat whites stiff with salt and fold in. Pour into buttered baking dish or casserole and bake in a cool to moderate oven. Serve hot with hard sauce made with brown sugar. The left-over portion may be served cold with whipped cream sweetened and flavored with chopped nuts, light brown sugar, and chopped maraschino cherries and a little juice.

Mussolini Scorns but Dares Not Ignore Women, Says Lisa Sergio

By Ines Whiteley Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Mussolini firmly believes that women have an inferior intelligence and that their place is in the kitchen or nursery, but he knows that he dares not ignore their support.

Lisa Sergio, once his interpreter and now safely in the United States, thus revealed the Italian dictator as bowing before women's influence in spite of himself. Italian-born, Miss Sergio barely escaped exile to a small island in the Mediterranean for criticism of the Fascist regime. A friend used his influence to obtain a passport for her to come to America, and today she is carrying on a fearless one-woman crusade against Fascism with her "Column of the Air" over Station WQXR in New York.

We were sitting in her New York office a few days after Italy had declared war on the United States.

"Mussolini is aware of the necessity for winning women's support for any venture," she declared. "Before starting the Abyssinian war, he staged a radio rally for women all over Italy. He appealed to them on the basis that the war was for the future good of their husbands and sons, and told them it could not be won unless they, the women of the nation, stood solidly on the home front.

Ordered Not to Complain

"He meant," Miss Sergio explained, "that the women must not complain of food shortages or any other conditions that made life on the home front difficult. And there were plenty of things to complain of. Macaroni was becoming darker in color and coarser in quality. Meat was scarce and poor. Homes could be heated only during certain hours, owing to lack of fuel. Women had to use fabrics made of substitutes for wool. These were expensive and had little warmth.

"I think Mussolini is the only man in history who ever appealed to women and said: 'I cannot win a war without your help. And the very day after the Abyssinian war was concluded, he officially thanked Italian women for having made the venture possible."

Such an acknowledgement, coming from a man who holds the unenlightened opinions about women of which Mussolini boasts, only goes to prove, says Lisa Sergio, the enormous importance of women's position in the modern world. "If this could happen in a country where women are not even organized politically or economically," she added earnestly, "imagine what a stupendous force for unity women can be in a nation like ours."

Miss Sergio is happy to be able now to refer to the United States as "our" country.

Began Broadcasting in Rome

The "golden voice of radio," as Lisa Sergio first became known in Europe, commenced her political career as Benito Mussolini's interpreter and later was placed in charge of all foreign-language, short-wave broadcasts at Mussolini's Foreign Office in Rome.

Her Rome broadcasts, always in French or English, attracted international attention. Foreign listeners found especially charming the perfection of her English diction. But English came naturally to Lisa Sergio; for her mother was an American, the former Margaret Fitzgerald of Baltimore. And young Lisa had been brought up with tales of Southern traditions and rainy-day stories of an ancestress who was hostess to the Marquis de Lafayette on his second visit to America.

For four years and a half, before escaping to this country, Miss Sergio undoubtedly knew more about the inner workings of Fascism than any other Italian woman—a fact which now lends strength to the increasing effectiveness of her fearless, one-woman crusade against Fascism.

"But how did you happen ever to believe in Fascism at all?" I wanted to know.

Caught Up in It

"Like thousands of other young people in Italy, I got caught up in it," she replied. "Fascism is essentially a movement of youth and youth is seldom aware of history and its lessons. Many members of the older generation realized the great dangers of dictatorship, but young people—boys and girls who had never had any of the advantages of freedom—knew only the insecurity and economic disarrangement which the first World War had caused. And to them, any regime which gave hope for the future seemed to offer so much. Italian youth felt that Mussolini was a man who would bring into being a new, revitalizing order of better economic conditions."

It was only because she later came to see the real "behind-the-scenes" Italy that her own disillusionment and extreme aversion to Fascism was brought about.

"As for the women in Italy," she concluded, "they had never been club-minded, so there was very little opportunity of their exchanging views with other women. True, there were recreational organizations, to which they were compelled to belong, but these were strictly for the dissemination of propaganda.

Mothers Had No Freedom

"Their children were being brought up in almost military fashion. Mothers had no freedom to decide upon their education. Fascist teachers rewrote and distorted all history books, disparaging or deleting the former Italian patriots and leaders of the people—men like Alfieri and Mazzini, and others who were the Lincolns and Paul Reveres of Italy. Still, most women failed to see beyond this Fascist surface."

Miss Sergio's account of how Italy reached its present disastrous state was interrupted by a telephone conversation in French, for her present broadcasting job requires up-to-the-minute, day and night, knowledge of public personalities, events, and forecastings.

Besides a heavy lecture program, in which she has constantly endeavored to awaken Americans to the danger they face from foreign "isms," Lisa Sergio has served as guest commentator of the National Broadcasting Company.

Daughter of Baron Agostino Sergio, brown-eyed slim Lisa is a chic and charming cosmopolitan, interested in everything and everybody. Although international affairs are her particular forte, her private enthusiasm is, of all things, upholstering. She gardens a bit, too, in the Westchester home which she shares with Ann Batchelder, famous food editor of a leading woman's magazine. But for real fun, she loves to hammer and stuff, and she seems never to run out of upholstering jobs. "The best part of having a house," she laughed, "is that the work goes on and on.

"But seriously," she said again, as I stood up to leave, "this is my fight, too. Long before I came here, America seemed like 'my country,' one I knew well by description. Now I know it firsthand, and, happily, now I am fighting as an American."

For Those Who Like Cheese

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You never find people going half-way in their liking for cheese. They either do, or they don't.

For those who do, Helmut Ripperger declares, "There is a cheese for every purpose, and yours is the joy of finding out the very best available, and adapting it to your own needs. Buy your cheese by the piece, not by the slice. Keep it covered with wax paper or under a cheese bell in a cool place. A good method is to wrap it in a cloth dipped in vinegar, and see to it that the cloth is washed out every two or three days."

An enticing and simple recipe, found in Ripperger's practical little book on "Cheese Cookery" (George W. Stewart, Inc., New York, N. Y. $1.00), with a diminutive little mouse sitting wistfully at one corner of an otherwise empty cover, comes to hand under the uneasy title, "Cheese Dreams."

"Spread a slice of rye bread with any good chutney, Major Gray's if you have it, and cover it with a slice of American cheese topped with two strips of lean bacon. Place in a hot oven until the cheese begins to melt and the bacon to curl. Serve very hot."

As Robert Louis Stevenson once remarked, "Many's the long night I've dreamed cheese — toasted, mostly."

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'Johnny on a Spot' in Premiere—New Films—Week-End Radio

MacArthur Comedy at Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Johnny on a Spot," which arrived at the Plymouth last evening for a visit on its way to New York, is a hard-boiled comedy exploring political corruption in an unidentified Southern State in a search for humor and turning up dubious aspects of the private lives of the public leaders. The play, which is credited to the authorship of Charles MacArthur, bears some resemblance in its style of development to "The Front Page," which Mr. MacArthur once wrote in collaboration with Ben Hecht; bt it seems rougher, if anything, than its predecessor, and not so funny.

A footnote to the program explains that Mr. MacArthur's work is based on a play by George A. Hendon, Jr., and David Peltz, and an adaptation by Parke Levy and Alan Lipscott. Two difficulties face the present version. One is that the play lacks a genuinely sympathetic character, and another is that the shabbiness and shallowness of the people of the story appear more conspicuous than the comic use to which they are intended to be put. The playwright seems to have made an effort to solve the first of these problems when in the later portions of the play it is explained that the opponents of the State administration are no more admirable than the charlatans whom they would expose. But that is hardly enough.

The Governor, the Johnny of the title, is a candidate for Senator nearing the end of an election campaign when the play begins. But he never appears on the stage. His whereabouts is unknown by his political satellites during most of the first act. When he is discovered it is first reported that he is drunk in a house of ill-fame. In the gubernatorial office, behind closed doors, his aides attempt to carry on a radio broadcast until he can be revived. But just before the curtain for the first intermission, it is learned that he has passed on. The rest of the play is largely concerned with machinations to conceal that fact and the circumstances surrounding it in the hope that he may be elected, a successor appointed by the new Governor, who is one of his henchmen, and thus his followers may be kept from exposure.

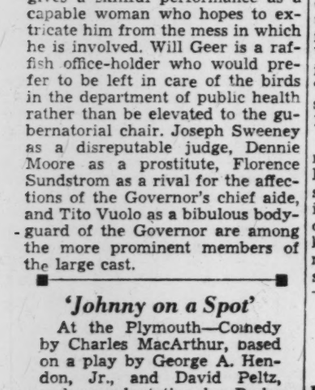
Part of the technique of a play of this kind depends on a succession of surprises. But the efforts in this direction do not seem so happy as they might have been. Some of the detail is in poor taste, and there is considerable profanity in the dialogue. As director, a function which he has filled in addition to writing the play, Mr. MacArthur has whipped up a fast pace except in the first act, and in the later portions of the evening he has the stage boiling with activity.

The acting in general is first rate. Keenan Wynn has the principal part as the right-hand man of the Governor and plays it with enthusiasm in high-pressure manner. Edith Atwater as the secretary, with whom he is in love, gives a skillful performance as a capable woman who hopes to extricate him from the mess in which he is involved. Will Geer is a raffish office-holder who would prefer to be left in care of the birds in the department of public health rather than be elevated to the gubernatorial chair. Joseph Sweeney as a disreputable judge, Dennie Moore as a prostitute, Florence Sundstrom as a rival for the affections of the Governor's chief aide, and Tito Vuolo as a bibulous bodyguard of the Governor are among the more prominent members of the large cast.

'Johnny on a Spot'

At the Plymouth—Comedy by Charles MacArthur, based on a play by George A. Hendon, Jr., and David Peltz, and an adaptation by Parke Levy and Alan Lipscott; presented by the Messrs. Shubert; settings and costumes by Frederick Fox; directed by Mr. MacArthur. The cast includes the following:

Cameraman	Jack Brainard
McClure	Arthur Marlowe
Danny	William Foran
Ben Kusick	Paul Huber
Creeper	Sanford Bickert
Julie Glynn	Edith Atwater
Heeler	Tom Morrison
Doc Blossom	Will Geer
Nicky Allen	Keenan Wynn
Salesman	Jack McCauley
Barbara Webster	Florence Sundstrom
Lucius	Olvester Polk
Colonel Wigmore	Mitchell Harris
Mayor Lovett	Charles Olcott
Pepi Pisano	Tito Vuolo
Pearl Lamonte	Dennie Moore
Judge Webster	Joseph Sweeney
Chronicle Reporter	Richard Karlan
Chronicle Cameraman	Burton Mallory
Chief of Police	G. Swayne Gordon
Flanagan	Harry Heehan
Warden	Ben Roberts
Dapper	Garnay Wilson



'Portrait of a Lady' in Rehearsal

In foreground, left to right, are Marjorie Bell, Lloyd Gough, Ruth Gordon, Frederich Worlock, and Nicholas Joy. The play opens Saturday night at the Majestic.

Movie Players on Air Tonight

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Jimmy Durante is to be heard in an original comedy in Kate Smith's hour, tonight, CBS-WEEI, at 8.

Lola Lane is to have the leading role in an air adaptation of "Four Daughters," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Saturday

Delibes' "Lakme," with Lily Pons in the title role and with Raoul Jobin, Ezio Pinza, Irra Petina, Annamary Dickey, Doris Doe, George Cehanovsky, and Lucielle Browning in support, will be radiocast in the Metropolitan Opera matinee, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Indianapolis is to be honored for its musical contribution to America. Risé Stevens and Frank St. Leger are to be heard in an interview.

Dmitri Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony, which had its first performance as recently as 1937, is to be the featured work by Artur Rodzinski conducting the afternoon concert of the Cleveland Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Music written by American composers Deems Taylor, Alexander Semmler and Lyn Murray as musical scores for the "26 by Corwin" dramatic series authored by Norman Corwin, will be featured by Howard Barlow in his orchestral "American Music Festival," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

"Taxes for Guns" is to present an interview of a Treasury official by fictional characters in NBC-Twentieth Century Fund "Defense and Your Dollar" program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 3 p. m. A naval historian, an admiral, an aviation expert, and a former Government official are to discuss "The United States at War" in Lyman Bryson's dinner table, "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Sunday

Mutual is to present its year-end roundup of the most important news stories of 1941 during its "1941 in Review" program, WAAB, 7:45 p. m. Earlier WEEI is to radiocast a recording of an "Invitation to Learning" discussion of Shakespeare's "Hamlet," 1:30 p. m.

Lawrence Whisonant, young negro baritone, is to sing a Brahms-Malotte-Sacco group of songs; Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, are to play their arrangement of the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Concerto No. 1, in B flat minor; Desi Halban, Netherlands soprano, is to sing two Debussy songs; Erno Rapee is to conduct the first performance of Szendrai's setting of Debussy's piano piece, "Ballade," in Music Hall concert, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Three friends of Ferruccio Busoni, Italian composer, pianist, and teacher, are to pay tribute to him in the Philharmonic concert. Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor, a pupil of Busoni, is to direct Busoni's arrangement of Mozart's "Idomeneo" Overture; Egon Petri, pianist, another pupil, is to play the piano part of the "Indian Fantasy," based on American Indian themes given to Busoni by one of his pupils; excerpts from Busoni's opera, "Doctor Faust," will be played by the orchestra; and Busoni's friend, Joseph Szigeti, violinist, will play the solo part in the Busoni Concerto for Violin and Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 3. Risé Stevens, Metropolitan soprano, is to sing the "Adieu, Forêts" air from Tchaikovsky's "Joan of Arc," "My Hero," Delibes' "Good Day, Susanne," and "Sweetest Story Ever Told," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" is to be played by the "Great Plays" company, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.; Ellen Drew and James Craig are to join Conrad Nagel in an aviation story, "Wings for the Lady," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.; Madeleine Carroll, George Murphy, and Gene Raymond are to share honors in a Screen Guild production of "Long Engagement," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

'The Men in Her Life'

Lady Eleanor Smith's novel, "Ballerina," was a sharp, sensational, and absorbing tale of a dancer's career. In "The Men in Her Life," at the State and Orpheum, Gregory Ratoff has allowed most of Lady Eleanor's narrative to be abandoned in favor of a tedious romance. The film offers the spectacle of Loretta Young's rise to dizzy success as a ballerina with details of her wavering fortunes and her even more wavering romantic adventures.

The first of these adventures is with a dashing young horseman. The second is with her teacher, the great Stanislas Rosing, a Svengali as Conrad Veidt would play him. Mr. Veidt's intensity and his sculptured features suit the role and he bestows probably more distinction on the film than it deserves. After coaching her and standing faithfully in the wings for many performances while Lina Varsavina (Miss Young), dances, Rosing finally sees her perform his ballet, "The White Rose."

After Rosing passes on Lina marries a millionaire. The millionaire insists upon her retiring from her career, which Lina agrees to do. Comes a memorial performance for Rosing. Who will dance "The White Rose"? Madame Pitt-Patti? Certainly not while Lina can manage it.

Miss Young has apparently taken dancing lessons for the role of Lina, but whether she executes some of the more difficult movements seems doubtful. There is some backstage atmosphere from the gaslight era. Dean Jagger plays the millionaire

Eugénie Léontovitch acts a faithful servant, who hovers over the heroine in her hours of woe and then confesses that "Rosing was the only man I ever loved." Otto Kruger plays the role of a jocose manager. John Shepperd has virtually no opportunity as the forlorn suitor who, one gathers, is Lina's true love.

The companion feature is "Design for Scandal," a farce about a woman judge and the efforts at revenge made by a husband whom she has ordered to pay heavy alimony. Rosalind Russell, Walter Pidgeon, Edward Arnold, and Jean Rogers are in the cast.

'You're in the Army Now'

Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers have joined that standing army of rookies whose detail is to inspire national laughter rather than national confidence in our armed forces. Not forgetting Bob Hope, Abbott and Costello, Laurel and Hardy, and the rest, Mr. Durante seems the lowliest, the most put upon rookie of them all. Jimmy is doubly beset by a fierce colonel and by an even fiercer script—in "You're in the Army Now," which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway.

But as Jimmy puts it with his own eloquence, "Surrender is two words and ain't in my vocavalary." He never surrenders. Indignant and outraged, he may be. But a quitter, never. And so he goes through mud and high water, marches in his stocking feet over rocks, moves the colonel's house with a tank, and (with the same tank) rescues the abode when it is about to topple off a cliff, retires at regular intervals to the guardhouse where he raises a huge geranium "from a little acorn," becomes the unwitting partner in an adagio dance, squeezes approximately 7,000 lemons, and finally proves to the colonel the superiority of tanks over horses.

Unfortunately, he also indicates that when an able comedian is matched against a futile script, the script usually wins. While they were engaged in arguing for a mechanized army, the script writers might also have found a new gag or two to replace some of the antics they have thrown at their chief comedian.

"Blues in the Night," the companion feature, is a hard-bitten yarn about a quintet of musicians who set forth in a box car on the road to success and end up in a box car. Anatole Litvak's direction of an extremely capable cast supplies the film with character realism and driving excitement. But overemphasis prevents it from being more than sure-fire entertainment.

Color Marks Movie at The Metropolitan

So far as the photography is concerned, "Bahama Passage," now at the Metropolitan, is nearly as good as a winter vacation. You can almost feel the sunshine and hear the surf. The camera has caught long views of blue water and the white shore of a little island in the Bahamas where the story is supposed to take place. More than once you put out in sailboat and go dancing over the waves.

But unfortunately the plot is much less satisfactory than the Technicolor background. It is a curiously slender and unconvincing narrative that leaves you feeling as though you had only the most casual acquaintance with the people concerned. It would not be fair to lay the fault to the players. Stirling Hayden, who has the role of a young man brought up to feel a duty to protect the natives of the island, gives a straightforward though not very subtle characterization. And Madeleine Carroll as a girl who comes to the island with her father and decides that she wants to stay, does her part intelligently.

The difficulty seems to be that the story is too fragmentary and hints at most of the complications rather that developing them for their full dramatic value. It seems that for generations the men of the Ainsworth family have devoted themselves to the island in their possession, but the women in the family have detested its loneliness. Some of the women, including the mother of the present heir, have become deranged. This fact has something to do with the events which take place. A triangular situation accounts for most of the rest.

The son of the family, Adrian, (Mr. Hayden) is married, but his wife is away from the island when a new manager arrives accompanied by his daughter (Miss Carroll.) Not knowing that the young man is married, the girl falls in love with him, though she receives anything but encouragement from him. Some of the events which follow are melodramatic and some are tragic. But none of them seems quite plausible.

Flora Robson makes what she can of the role of the mother, and Leo G. Carroll has an even more difficult assignment as the worthless father of the girl. Mary Anderson in her brief bit as the wife of the young man acts with intensity.

"Night of January Sixteenth," the companion feature, is a reasonably respectable "whodunit." There is a corporation scandal, a murder, and the usual mystery melodrama trimmings. The film goes through its routine with little waste motion and at a fairly good pace.

© Paramount

Stirling Hayden and Mary Anderson

In "Bahama Passage," now at the Metropolitan.

Feminism and Miss Russell

By Frank Daugherty

Hollywood Letter

Hollywood, Calif.

If a man is working as a secretary to a woman, and resents it, but has to have the $100 a week the job pays, the plot is charged with possibilities for the present and future, according to Rosalind Russell, who is enacting the role of woman boss in Paramount's "Take a Letter, Darling." Fred MacMurray is the long-suffering secretary.

But the plot of the picture was only a springboard for Miss Russell, who has ideas on a lot of subjects, and is known as Hollywood's leading feminist.

"When the boys the girls are going to marry go away and get $21 a month," says Miss Russell, "the girls will not only support themselves while they are gone. They'll be able to save quite a tidy little sum against the day when the boys come back, so they can pick up where they left off."

"That," she went on, after pausing to be sure that the interviewer was sufficiently aware of the significance of what she was saying, "is only the beginning. This time the girls will take an even greater step forward than they did after the last war. The experience of England has already shown that women can do any sort of industrial work—that they are not just expert typists, and clever at pretty little mechanical jobs.

"This time, when the war part of the evolutionary change we are in is over, it will be discovered that women can hold the bigger jobs, too. They've been doing it all along, if the facts were known. Many a secretary today shoulders a heavy position for which some resplendent figurehead draws a princely salary."

Miss Russell laughed, and said she supposed all this would sound militant to some people, but that she was prettty certain many a big boss, who had let his secretary carry the load of his office for years, would recognize the truth of it.

"It's a different and a demanding age," she said. "When I was graduated from college a girl was supposed to go in for interior decorating or take on a job as a teacher—especially if she showed any sort of intellectual capacity. Today, thank goodness, the girls' fathers begin asking them how they intend to make a living by the time they finish high school, and their college courses are directed toward something more practical than dead languages and a bit of geometry."

Miss Russell gives her days, at the moment, to the Paramount picture. Twice a week, from 7 p. m. until 11 p. m., she studies the mechanics of taking an ambulance apart and reassembling it, as part of her duties with the Beverly Hills Women's Emergency Corps, numbering some 580 studio people. She is about to start a course in communications, including coding and decoding. She is a member or an officer of nine film committees, including the Screen Actors Guild and the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences. And when someone wants the feminine side of politics, either on the radio or in the papers, it is Miss Russell who responds.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth— "Johnny on a Spot," comedy by Charles MacArthur. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert— "The Lady Comes Across," musical comedy. Jessie Matthews, Mischa Auer and Joe. E. Lewis. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

The Playhouse— "The Imaginary Invalid," by Moliere. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Playhouse, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell, Don Ameche. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. 3:30, 6:40, 9:45.

Fenway— "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial— "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie and George Murphy. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:15, 6:05, 8:55. "Dumbo," in color. 11:10 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

Kenmore— "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. 2:46, 6:10, 9:30.

Orpheum— "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:30, 9. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 8:50 a. m., 12:15, 3:40, 7:05, 10:30.

Metropolitan— "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "The Night of January 16th," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew and Nils Asther. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern— "Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:20. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:50.

Paramount— "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante and Phil Silvers. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Betty Field. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:35.

RKO-Boston— "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. Stage show: 12:35, 3:25, 6:15, 9:05.

Scollay Square— "Married Bachelor," Robert Montgomery and Ruth Hussey. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:05. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 11:40 a. m., 3:55, 9:30.

South Station Theater— "At the Stroke of 12," "Tours of the Week." "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood." "Death Struggles of the Jungle." "Water Sports," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 5:25, 9:40. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:10.

Telepix— "March of Time," "Christmas in Sweden," "Hands of Destiny," "Gaucho Sports," "Alaska," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux— "Road Agent," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo and Andy Devine. 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. "Keep 'em Flying," Abbott and Costello 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:50, 9:30.

Tremont— "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45.

Uptown— "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20. "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:50, 6:25, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Navy Blues," Jack Cooper. "I Killed That Man," Ricardo Cortez. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Sing Another Chorus," Johnny Downs and Jane Frasee. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Prisoner of Zenda," 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "A Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 1:50-8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Lone Wolf Takes a Chance," Warren William and June Storey. 2:05, 5:05, 8:07. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:35, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:35, 8:36.
Cleveland Circle— "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:45, 5.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Burma Convoy," Charles Bickford. "Sing Another Chorus," J. Downs and Jane Frasee. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "The Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 2 and 7:45.
Codman Square: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver and George Reeves.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 8:22. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry." 1:27, 7:10, 10:09.
Park: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Bad Men of Missouri." 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. 2:51, 9:11. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor. 3:11, 5:40, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. "Death Valley Outlaws," Don "Red" Barry. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 2:30, 8:15. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN — Granada: "Man at Large," Humphrey Bogart 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Manpower," George Raft and Edward Robinson. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 7:30.
Mystic: "Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:55, 5. "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 9:15.
Orpheum: "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, and Ellen Drew. "Texas," William Holden, Claire Trevor.
Strand: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:36, 9:10. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:55, 5, 6:08.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Yank in the RAF," Tyrone Power. "Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:40, 8:11, 9:35. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 1:10, 4:30, 8:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:30, 9:15. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living." 1:30, 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 2:05, 6:33, 9:35. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers and Cobina Wright, Jr. 3:45, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Moonlight in Hawaii," J. Downs, Jane Frasee. "Spooks Run Wild." 2 and 8.
Strand: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver.

REVERE — Boulevard: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.
Revere: "International Squadron." Ronald Reagan, Olympe Bradna. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45, 8.
Davis Square: "Jungle Cavalcade." "The Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. "Father Steps Out," Lorna Gray. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Murder by Invitation." W. Ford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. "Wide Open Town," William Boyd. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Yank in the R. A. F.," Tyrone Power. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Dorothy Lovett. 2:15, 8:03. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Jackie Cooper. 3:38, 9:23.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "You'll Never Get Rich." Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Tillie the Toiler." 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery. "Mutiny in the Arctic," Richard Arlen. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire. "Texas," Glenn Ford. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse— "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "Texas," William Holden. 2:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Badlands of Dakota," Richard Dix and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. 2:13, 8:03. "New York Town," Fred MacMurray and Mary Martin. 3:10, 6:40, 10:04.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

CLAUDETTE COLBERT in *Remember the Day* with JOHN PAYNE
A 20th Century Fox Picture
PLUS BIG GALA HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW ★ DOORS OPEN 9 A. M. TODAY Late Complete Stage and Screen Show 11 P. M. Tonite ★ ROXY 7th AVE. 50th ST.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN Thea., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Exc. Sat. $3.30. Mats. Dec. 25, 26, 27; Jan. 1, 2, 3. Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

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George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD with BUSKER ANN
Book by John Cecil Holm
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"Wittiest, gayest, most ingenious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230 EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

THE THEATRE GUILD and THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
HELEN HAYES in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
CANDLE IN THE WIND
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'way. CI. 6-5990 Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Dec. 26, 27, Jan. 1 & 3

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs., except Mon., Matinees Today, Tom'w and Sun. 501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evgs. at 8:40
HOLIDAY MATS.: TODAY, TOM'W, SUN., MON. AND JAN. 1 AND 3

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50 plus tax
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 Evgs., except Mon., Matinees, Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evgs. at 8:40
HOLIDAY MATS: Christmas Day, Fri. & Sat. Also Dec. 29, 29 & Jan. 1, 2 & 4

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre."—*Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.*
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CI. 6-4256 MATS. DEC. 25, 26, 27, 29, and JAN. 1 and 3
200 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 329 Seats at $1.10
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MAURICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-3230 Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:30
No Advance in Prices New Year's Eve

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy."—BROWN, World Telegram
Grace GEORGE and C. Aubrey SMITH in
SPRING AGAIN
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evs. 8:40. Mats. FRIDAY & SATURDAY, 2:40
Matinees Next Week: TUES. and SAT.

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
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The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 6-4760. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Fri. & Sat. 2:40
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NOW thru JAN. 4
ICE CAPADES of 1942
Evenings 8:30
Mats. Sats. & Suns. 2:30
Res. Seats $1.10
$1.65 - $2.20 tax incl.
Unreserved 55c
On Sale Nightly at 6:30
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GOOD SEATS STILL AVAILABLE
SPECIAL MIDNITE SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE
BOSTON GARDEN

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
WALT DISNEY'S DUMBO TECHNICOLOR
Plus Co-Features
RISE and SHINE
JACK OAKIE ● LINDA DARNELL
GEORGE MURPHY ● WALTER BRENNAN

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
LORETTA YOUNG
"THE MEN IN HER LIFE"
Plus "Design For Scandal"

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
JIMMY DURANTE
"YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW"
Plus "BLUES IN THE NIGHT"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Madeleine CARROLL ● Stirling HAYDEN
"BAHAMA PASSAGE"
Plus "The Night of January 16th"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Dec. 25 to Dec. 31st, Cont. 1:30 to 11 P. M.
"IT STARTED WITH EVE"
with Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton; also "MAN AT LARGE," with Marjorie Weaver
MIDNIGHT SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE

BOSTON (STAGE)

SHUBERT—Opens Mon. DEC. 29 Seats Now
CHERYL CRAWFORD Presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY & BESS
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Evgs. 50c-$2.75 ● New Years Day & Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20; New Year's Eve: $1.10, $3.30

MAJESTIC—Opens Tom'w Night
RUTH GORDON in
PORTRAIT of a LADY
A New Comedy by ALEXANDER KING & CHESTER ERSKIN
EVES: 55c-$2.75; NEW YEAR'S DAY MAT. 55c-$1.65; SAT. MATS. 55c-$2.20

SHUBERT — LAST 3 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W
GEORGE HALE Presents JESSIE MATTHEWS in
THE LADY COMES ACROSS
A new musical comedy
MISCHA AUER ● JOE E. LEWIS
Evgs. $2.20 to 55c. Mat. Sat. $2.20 to 55c

COLONIAL—Beg. Mon. Dec. 29
"The World's Greatest Dancers"—LIFE
VELOZ and YOLANDA DANSATION
JERRY SHELTON and HARRY & JOHN RYNDA
New Year's Eve.: $3.30 to $1.10. Evgs. $2.75 to 55c. Mats. Thurs.-Sat. $2.20 to 55c. Tax Incl.

PLYMOUTH ● EVENINGS, 8:30 MATINEE TOM'W
2 SHOWS NEW YEAR'S EVE
AT 8:15 AND 11:30
CHARLES MacARTHUR'S comedy
JOHNNY ON A SPOT
Evs. 55c-$3.75; Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

After the Show

When you have attended a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor it will be appreciated if you let the manager of the theatre know of your response to his advertising.

The Home Forum

Beach Head

IT MAY WELL BE that in this I am but warming myself in memories of the summer sun. The year dwindles; not yet have we begun to look forward. But I believe that something deeper lies here. This I do know. Time and again, in the crisp air of this early winter, there has returned to me that one brief moment of summer. And again I breathe that nostalgic scent of salt marshes; under the silent sun, the old house drowses over the pastures sloping softly to the broad green spread; again the crickets sing their small chants amid the blue chicory by the wall. Once more, in the silence, comes that baffling sense of something said to me, unheard yet there. It was all brief, almost casual. Yet it is remembered, and is perplexing because of that.

This has emerged slowly. For months, indeed, it was but a small fragment of a larger picture. Now all that land north of Boston, all that lazy summer day of meandering without purpose, has become but background for that remembered moment. I remember the shore, the quick bays and sandy reaches and headlands, the seaweed swinging in the tides, the rivers running down to a paler sea, the towns of clustered old houses and the salt marshes silvered by winding creeks. There was an impression of a harsher country than our own South Shore; Plymouth men dwelt content on their small acres, but there was no horizon bounding the thoughts of Salem and Newburyport and Portsmouth. And there was a faint feeling of homecoming. For so long had my people lived here that, though I have long been alien, now and then there runs a hard northern note in my acquired Jaalam lilt. But there was, in going back there, no definite intent. That emerged, as this small memory emerged.

* * *

It came quite by chance. Between small towns with brown weathered houses and elms the road looped seaward, touched the blue, swung inland again to still reaches of salt hay between savin-spotted headlands. Small bridges thrust arms over bright salt reaches; there was a swing eastward again, and again that still, pale sea under the bluer dome. A river broadened between flat lands in a scent of salt and seaweed; I remembered that Aquila, my first ancestor on these shores, had settled here, had been the first to pilot incoming sails over the bar. But there was no curiosity regarding him; the Aquila of 1640 was too distant; in three centuries all trace of him had been erased in this port by the river's mouth. And, going still northward, he dropped from thought. Beach and headland were repeated, and the inland country grew kinder. And then, in one small town, this happened.

Dimly I remembered that, for a generation or two, my family had lived here. Curiosity stirred then, for I liked the town. I recall now a sense of spaciousness about the Common; I remember the churches, the small library of reddish brick, the white Town House, the elms, the square houses facing broad streets. As in Jaalam, there were notices of auctions and Town Warrants tacked beside the Town House door; the corridor smelled of varnish and floor oil, but the Town Clerk's office was heavy with the scent of yellowing documents. The Clerk looked aslant at me, nodded; I felt oddly alien as I stated that my people had lived hereabouts, long since, and I wondered—

* * *

But, to Town Clerks of New England, this is routine. He hemmed, brought out the town history, turned to genealogies. He found the family, found Thomas, son of Aquila; he and his son Thomas after him had lived on the farm occupied by Phelps Osgood. But this book had been published in 1875 and, I supposed, by now even Phelps had been forgotten. But New England and its Town Clerks have long memories. You turned seaward, then right, found the Osgood farm at the road's end. No; there were none of my family left in this town. Some down the coast, eastward.

The road was first a village street of neat small houses; then came fields and cupped hollows yellow with goldenrod, blue with chicory. It ambled between farms, turned left toward a glimpse of green salt marsh, meandered through gently tilted pastures framed in low gray walls. There were clustered buildings at the road's end.

I was aware first of a sudden sense of space, of the enclosing green stillness of the marsh circling about this low turtleback of land, of an infinite green level reaching to the distant glimmer of dunes. Marshward there was a barn, weathered dull silver, a low cottage near it; to the left, facing this immensity, a square house with two chimneys; a cherry tree shaded the yard and an orchard faded to a screen of thin woodland. It was ordinary, prosaic even; save for this endless marshland, this brooding quiet, here might be the end of any New England lane. It was not even old. The barn was dateless, the cottage modern, and the house, I judged, dated from perhaps 1810. One had a sense neither of decay nor of that trimness which, in New England, bespeaks the "summer place" of outsiders. I remember the marsh silence and the faint drift of marsh smell on the warm air, the fields dipping gently, the green broad earth and the cloudless sky. And the silence. You waited for it to be broken. It persisted. And in it you listened. You felt that there was something being said, could you but hear it. Then, quietly, a tall man crossed from barn to house, looked inquiringly at me with light blue eyes. We talked; I made no mention of this Thomas of my name, born in 1654, who had once tilled these fields. But through the small silences of our talk, and as I turned to follow his directions beachward, I had still an ear turned to catch something unheard.

* * *

And again and again, of late, those brief moments have come back; there is the quiet, the sunlight, the sense of a hidden meaning. And this emerged—that here, at this road's end, was a beginning. Aquila had been English, a transplanted stock. But this Thomas was American, and I saw this land of his in a new light. It rose gently, surely, from the very sea; for at flood tides all this marsh must be a silver glitter, lipping his fields, salting his borders. Here was a beach head, a point of landing. But I saw nothing more. And, because there was still no slightest feeling of kinship with this Thomas, I speculated wisely on his America and mine. For him, all inland was unexplored, a mystery. I felt no kinship because there was no common touch between his world and mine. In three centuries, we had come far from that beach head.

* * *

But I wonder, now, if this is true. Within this past week, this happened. These days, in Jaalam, we go earlier for the mail and papers, linger in the wintry sunshine before the post-office, talking, speculating, drawing closer. There is good news, grave news. And, one morning, I was aware of a certain quality in this group. There was David Chenery, gray, canny, the last of the village Squires; beyond him Toivo Maki, a Finn, driver of the school barge; then Al Lovell, tall, Indian featured, the tenth Lovell to farm the black lands of Chabboquasset; then Steve George, thickset, with high Slavic cheekbones, a veteran of the last war. I thought: *This is America, young and old.* And I was aware of a subtle difference in the thought of these two elements; David and Al considered and weighed; Toivo and Steve were sure and buoyant. It was more than a racial difference; in them I sensed something that was lacking in us Americans of older stock—a certain awareness of America—a feeling of newness and light and a world without limits—an appreciation of something that we, accustomed, accepted without knowing. They felt the way you used to feel on Christmas morning. Now, of course, you're grown up. And you wish, sometimes, that you weren't. There was a faint quirk of amusement about David's lips; Al looked at me and shook his head, amusedly. I listened, puzzled, seeking; there was something more than this here. And suddenly what I had listened for came clearly; I felt a nearness to Toivo and Steve—and Thomas. There came a quick remembrance of marshland and quiet, a sense of again being on a beach head, of always being on a beach head.

"Steve's right," I said. "We can."

DANIEL CHASE

By Courtesy of Horace W. Davis to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A HOUSE IN KENNEBUNKPORT (CIRCA 1860): *Painted with Oil on Tin by an Anonymous Artist*

THE SIMPLICITY OF DESIGN, flat color, and crisp draftsmanship of this painting of a house in Kennebunkport, Maine, are evidences of the integrity and high standards of craftsmanship of the American folk painter.

The folk artist flourished in the nineteenth century, after the period of pioneering hardships of the early years of the Republic and before the introduction of photography (which was eventually to supplant him) and the beginning of industrialization in the twentieth century. His was an essentially popular art, honest and straightforward. Without formal artistic training, the painters tried to approximate what they saw in as simple and direct a fashion as possible. A variety of materials were tried, glass, velvet, marble, wood, paper, and tin; the last being used in this painting. Colors were usually bright and fresh. For example, the anonymous author of the "House in Kennebunkport" has confined himself to two colors, a rich yellow and bright green, which make for a gay and pleasing color scheme. Windows, doors, balconies, and the picket fence are meticulously delineated, and although the perspective is not correct, it is more effective as design than a realistic rendering.

H. H. A.

Winter Morning

In the soft gray light of dawn
The shapes of morning rise
Like mirages on the lawn
Or fictions of our eyes.

Here the house lies half obscured
In silence and in mist.
Here the maple and the bird
Are silent and are lost.

But mist and silence will dissolve;
The house will catch the light.
And sun and sound will quickly solve
The riddle of the night.

ROBERT WISTRAND

In a Welsh Tolling Mill

HIS OLD GREY MILL had been worked by his father and by his grandfather before him, in the little Welsh mountain village clustered round the tiny grey church from which it takes its name of Chapel of the Red-haired Princess. The miller, a delightful *raconteur*, talks as he works. A few years ago he took to playing the violin. He practices in the mill, his only audience a white cat which goes with him everywhere.

Plump pigs and thriving hens are always part of the stock-in-trade of the old tolling mills. Millers in these parts still exact toll in lieu of cash payment for grinding corn. That is, they keep back a percentage of grain from every sack for their own use; hence the pigs and hens. (Under an old law a miller was forbidden to keep more than three hens and a cock.) The grain is extracted in a wooden peck measure, bound with iron bands and shiny with use. I watched the miller carry a measure of grain and empty it into his old oak grain-chest. "Father used to say no miller got his full share; he has to put his two thumbs into the measure to lift it!"

He was half-way up the stairs as he said this to take a full sack from where it hung by a strong steel cable forged long ago in the village. He swung the sack deftly to the edge of a hopper, and unhooked the chain. He could handle hundredweights of corn as a grocer handles pounds of sugar. "Father could always tell if the casual labourers who wanted to dress the stones were really used to mill work or not," he said, as he poured the wheat into the wide mouth of the hopper. "He just put them to lift a sack off the chain as it travelled up, like I did now, and if they weren't used to it they couldn't judge the weight of the sack and the speed it was travelling, and they always missed it." . . .

My miller frequently goes off to give a hand in the harvest fields. It pays him to be well acquainted with his customers, and to know their crops. "I've never seen so much wheat grown round here," he said, "and the first thing the farmers want is for me to grind some to take back to their wives to bake wholemeal bread in the brick ovens, same as they got as boys."

"Does English wheat make good bread?" I asked. "Sweetest flavour in the world," he said, and plunged his hand into a heap of amber grain. . . . "Of course the quality and the flavour of wheat differs according to where it's grown. What I buy from the market up in the hill country doesn't compare for bread with what's grown on land down there by the river." . . .

The old Welsh mills have kilns for producing oatmeal. In the houses it is good to see the barley loaves and oatcakes rolled out thin, and baked, as large as dinner plates, on a girdle, and to see them hung up in a special wooden receptacle on a kitchen beam, to be kept for making "shot," the traditional dish of crushed oatcake and buttermilk which in the summer always replaced the winter porridge as the first dish at supper-time.—From "My Miller," by P. G. in *The Countryman* (England).

"See that ye be not troubled"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS IN ACCORDANCE with God's will that His children shall inhabit peaceful dwelling places, wherein serenity and security, confidence and plenty, abound. Foretelling the blessings which will attend the appearing of the Christ, Isaiah declares (Isaiah 32:17, 18): "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." It is not surprising, however, in these days of apparent chaotic world upheavals and reprisals, that many may ask, "Are these promises forgotten, and must destructive forces of evil prevail?"

The so-called forces of evil can never interrupt the majesty and harmony of the one and only universe, created and sustained by God, eternal Mind. The mighty declaration that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," which was heard by the Revelator (Revelation 19:6), is as true today as it has been throughout the eternal cycles of real being. God forever remains supreme, and His kingdom of righteousness has never been invaded by evil; His power has never been threatened. In spite of error's unreal and vain pretensions to the contrary, God remains forever infinite and all-powerful.

Christian Science has brought to light the truth that all real being is spiritual, and that, consequently, all so-called material experience is but the outcome of the belief that matter and evil are real. Christian Science shows that carnal illusions which would endow evil with place and power have no connection with divine realities. Therefore the beliefs of war and carnage and destruction are temporary mesmeric delusions, which must disappear through the eternal activity of God's perfect law. Bancroft, the historian, has said, "At the foot of every page in the annals of nations, may be written 'God reigns.'"

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 344 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," "We cannot force perfection on the world." On the page following she adds the illuminating and comforting statement, "But every thought tells, and Christian Science will overthrow false knowledge in the end."

The belief that we live in a material world, tottering on the brink of disaster, is certainly a false belief. The light thrown upon God's spiritual and only creation by the declaration in the first chapter of Genesis that "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good," dispels the supposition that there exists another creation, steeped in the darkness of materialism and despair. It is time for us to unmask the false arguments of the carnal so-called mind, and stand fearlessly upon the foundation of God's omnipotence. And putting God first in all our thinking, is hastened by perception of the spiritual fact that nothing can interfere with God's righteous government.

Christ Jesus said (Matthew 24:6), "Ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be not troubled." He knew and proved that, regardless of material evidence to the contrary, God's kingdom remains intact in all its primeval glory and perfection. He proved that no human situation is too complex or too frightening for perfect adjustment by the application of God's law. This one and only law of God, good, ever at hand, is the ceaseless and eternal activity of Truth.

We cannot run away from the field of battle, that is, from the effort to overcome the belief that evil is apparently in control; but we need never accept evil as real. We must replace with spiritual certainty of God's allness the false sense which would declare evil to be capable of inflicting suffering upon mankind. The action of Truth upon the human mind brings error to the surface and destroys it. In times of seeming stress in individual experience, one may with confidence trust that harmony is certain to be made manifest when one's thought is stayed on God, even though it may seem necessary at times to wait in patience for its appearing. The activity of Truth will correct the error which would insist that harmony may be experienced in some vague future time, but not now. We must not allow so-called mortal mind to measure our thinking and limit our sense of God's goodness. Divine Mind, proportionately as it is understood, is freeing men from mental stagnation, apathy, and discouragement.

Heaven, harmony, the kingdom of God, is that which is now, always has been, and forever will be. Regardless of how terrifying to material sense error may appear to be, to spiritual sense it is nonexistent, and can be so proved. The human need is always met by reliance upon God, and we can trust Him to show us the way, even though it be but one step at a time. Let us keep in thought the tender message of Christ Jesus (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

„Baczcie abyście się nie troskali"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

ZGODNIE Z WOLĄ Bożą jest aby dzieci Jego przebywały w spokojnych zamieszkiwaniach, obfitujących w spokój, bezpieczeństwo, otuchę i dostatek. Przepowiadając błogosławieństwa które towarzyszyć będą przyjściu Chrystusa, prorok Izajasz pisze (Iz. 32:17, 18): „Zadaniem prawości będzie pokój; a skutkiem pokoju cisza i zapewnienie wieczne. I lud mój zamieszka w spokoju, w pewnych zamieszkaniach i cichych wypoczynkach." Nie jest przeto dziwnym że w tych dniach pozornie chaotycznych warunków, światowych wzdymań i odwetów, tak wielu pyta, „Czyliż te przyrzeczenia są zapomnianemi,—czy muszą więc wziąć przewagę zgubne moce zła?"

Te tak-zwane moce zła nie zdolą nigdy przeszkodzić majestatowi i harmonji jednego i jedynego wszechświata, stworzonego i podtrzymywanego przez Boga, wieczny Umysł. Potężne obwieszczenie że „Pan Bóg wszechmocny króluje," które usłyszał Objawiciel (Objaw. 19:6), jest taksamo prawdziwe dzisiaj jak i było poprzez wiekuiste cykle prawdziwego istnienia. Bóg nazawsze pozostaje najwyższą istotą, a Jego królestwo prawości nigdy nie było nawiedzone przez zło; Jego władza nie była nigdy zagrożoną. Pomimo nierealnych i daremnych prób mylności by się temu sprzeciwić, Bóg pozostaje nawieki nieskończonym i wszechmocnym.

Wiedza Chrześcijańska rzuciła światło na prawdę że wszelkie prawdziwe istnienie jest duchowe, i że na skutek tego, wszelkie takzwane materjalne doświadczenia są tylko wynikiem wiary że materja i zło są prawdziwemi i realnemi. Wiedza Chrześcijańska wykazuje że cielesne złudzenia usiłujące obdarzyć zło miejscem i władzą nie mają żadnej łączności z boską rzeczywistością. Przeto wszelka wiara w wojnę i rzeź i zniszczenie jest tymczasowym złudzeniem, które musi zniknąć przez wiekuistą czynność doskonałego Bożego prawa. Historyk Bancroft powiedział, „Na każdej stronicy księgi narodów można napisać odnośnik ‚Bóg króluje' ".

Mary Baker Eddy, Odkrywczyni i Założycielka Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, na str. 344 "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pierwszego Kościoła Chrystusa, Nauczyciela, i Różne), pisze: „Nie możemy światu narzucić doskonałości." Na następnej stronicy dodaje pocieszające i oświecające zdanie, „Lecz każda myśl robi swoje, i Wiedza Chrześcijańska nakoniec zburzy fałszywe wierzenia."

Wiara że żyjemy w materjalnym świecie, chwiejącym się na brzegu przepaści, jest stanowczo fałszywym, mylnym wierzeniem. Światło rzucone na Boga duchowe i jedyne stworzenie słowami zawartemi w pierwszym rozdziale Księgi Stworzenia że „Bóg widział wszystko, co uczynił, i było bardzo dobre," rozprasza przypuszczenie jakoby istniało inne jeszcze stworzenie, pogrążone w ciemnościach materjalizmu i rozpaczy. Już czas byśmy zdemaskowali fałszywe argumenta cielesnego tak-zwanego umysłu i staneli odważnie na fundamencie boskiej wszechmocności. A przez samo postawienie Boga na pierwszym miejscu w naszych myślach jest przyspieszone nasze zrozumienie duchowego faktu że nic nie zdoła wmieszać się w Boga prawe i sprawiedliwe rządy.

Chrystus Jezus powiedział (Mat. 24:6), „Usłyszycie o wojnach i pogłoski o wojnach: baczcie abyście się nie troskali." Jezus wiedział i dowiódł że bez względu na sprzeciwne dowody materjalne, królestwo Boże pozostaje nienaruszone w całej swej chwale i doskonałości. Dowiódł też że żadna sytuacja nie jest zbyt zawikłaną ni przerażającą aby jej nie można było rozwiązać czy rozstrzygnąć przez zastosowanie do niej prawa Bożego. To jedno i jedyne prawo Boże, dobro, zawsze tuż pod ręką, jest bezustanną i wieczną czynnością Prawdy.

Nie przystoi uciec z pola bitwy, czyli od wysiłku pokonania wiary jakoby zło panowało nad sytuacją; nigdy nie musimy przyjąć zła jako rzeczywistości. Duchową pewnością w całkowitość Boga musimy zastąpić to fałszywe pojęcie które chciałoby uznać zło jako zdolne zadania bólu i cierpień ludzkości. Wpływ Prawdy na umysł ludzki wyprowadza błędność na powierzchnie i niszczy ją. W momentach krytycznych, pod pozornym naciskiem będący człowiek może z całą ufnością wierzyć że spokój znowu zawita jeżeli tylko myśli swoje utrzyma na Bogu, chociażby nawet zdawało się koniecznym czekać w cierpliwości na zawitanie spokoju. Działanie Prawdy poprawi błędne pojęcie któreby chciało dowieść że doskonałą harmonję osiągniemy w jakiejś dalekiej przyszłości, nie teraz. Musimy nie pozwolić na to aby takzwany śmiertelny umysł mierzył nasze myśli i ograniczał nasze poczucie dobroci Bożej. Boski Umysł, w miarę jak go doskonalej rozumiemy, uwalnia i wyzwala człowieka od umysłowego zastoju, od apatji i zniechęcenia.

Niebem, harmonją, i królestwem bożym jest to co jest teraz, zawsze było, i nazawsze będzie. Bez względu na to jak przerażającym dla zmysłu materjalnego może się wydawać błędność, to jednak dla zmysłu duchowego błędność jest nie-egzystująca, i ten fakt da się dowieść. Potrzeby ludzkie są zawsze zapełniane zaufaniem w Bogu, i możemy liczyć na to że On nam zawsze wskaże drogę, chociażby tylko krok po kroku. Miejmy w pamięci ustawicznie czułe słowa Chrystusa Jezusa (Łuk. 12:32), „Nie trwóż się, maluczki; albowiem Ojciec twój upodobał sobie dać ci królestwo."

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Riders in the West

We saw them in the wide, dark region of the West.
They rode tall horses with the wind for manes.
The song they sang was a song of cold,
A song of the river frozen, the meadow asleep,
The white, new world laid over the old.
Their cloaks were velvet, their plumes were gray—
Like feathers of smoke they trailed behind
And woke the heart of the crystal day.
The words they sang have drifted down
Through the silent hollow of the air
To the country hill—to the little town.
There is no one to say, no one to know
What dream they followed—who rode alone
With a shield of ice and a banner of snow!

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

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A Movie Review in Pictures:

How Green Was My Valley ..... Directed by John Ford

A Darryl F. Zanuck-Twentieth Century-Fox Production

"How Green Was My Valley" tells the story of the sturdy Welsh mining family of Morgans—and through them, the story of humanity's struggle to survive and master the social chaos which came with steam and the machine age. The coal mine which made the Morgans' green valley prosperous came in time nearly to destroy it. The slag that blackened the landscape and choked back living things, darkened also the thinking of the men and women of the valley. Strike, disaster, depression left their marks. And yet there remained—the character and the promise which can be read in the faces pictured here, and the lesson to society from so grave an abuse of its forward progress.

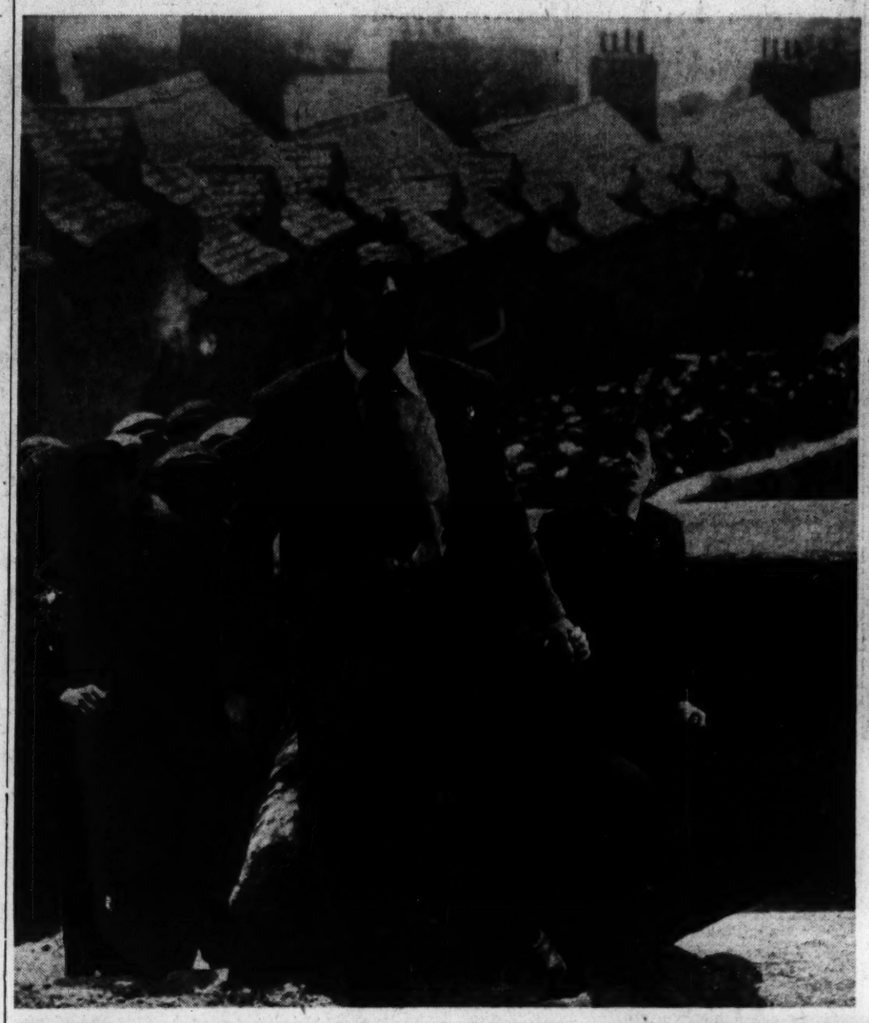
Huw Morgan speaks, as narrator of the story:

"I am packing my belongings in the little blue cloth my mother used to tie around her hair when she did the house and I am going from my Valley. And this time I shall never return. I am leaving behind me my sixty years of memory. . . .

"I can close my eyes on my Valley as it is today . . . and I see it as it was when I was a boy. Green it was, and possessed of the plenty of the earth. In all Wales, there was none so beautiful, for the colliery had only begun to poke its skinny black fingers through the green.

"The black slag—the waste of the coalpits—made only a small pile then—and our little Chapel was master of the Valley from where it stood at the head of the street.

"Everything I ever learnt as a small boy came from my father, and I never found anything he ever told me to be wrong or worthless. He used to tell me of my Valley and its people—the brave men of Wales who never bowed to Roman or Danish or Saxon conquerors. . . . The Men of the Valley, long since gathered to their Fathers, became as real to me as if I had met them face to face. But the battles they had fought had been long forgotten, and we of my Valley fought a new fight now—to wrest from beneath the green the black wealth of Nature: the coal—which first enriched us and then made us poorer than we had been before. Coal miners were my father and all my brothers—and proud of our trade as our ancestors had been of theirs. . . ."



Pictures Courtesy Twentieth Century-Fox

A Movie Review: How Green Was My Valley

Left: A crisis brings everyone from the town in a rush to the colliery. Mr. Gruffyd, and Huw Morgan beside him, stand at the head of a crowd waiting in anguish for news. In this picture is caught all the uncertainty and ache of life in a Welsh mining community.

Above: In Angharad Evans, all the poetry and greenness of Wales were met, and the compensation for so hard an existence.

In the picture, the part of Huw Morgan is played by Roddy McDowall, Mr. Gruffyd by Walter Pidgeon, Angharad Evans by Maureen O'Hara, Mr. Morgan by Donald Crisp, Mrs. Morgan by Sara Allgood.

Intimate Message: Washington

Learning the Hard Way ..... By Joseph G. Harrison

The United States has had bitter lessons to learn during the past three weeks. It discovered with a shock that the potential and actual power of this vast country was not enough to save it from a declaration of war by an admittedly weaker nation. It also learned, in the destruction of Pearl Harbor, that it is not enough to be strong, one must be ready. And finally, it discovered that it had made a bad mistake in underestimating the strength, ability and daring of the Japanese.

Nor is this all. Still on the defensive throughout practically the entire Pacific area, the United States and its allies are faced by a foe which retains the initiative and which is apparently stronger than any combination of military power which can, at the present time, be brought against it.

These are facts which officials here believe should be placed before the American people.

But that is only one side of the medal. There is another side which is turning up wherever American troops are under attack and which, in the long run, will be a decisive factor in the outcome of the war. It is the courage, intelligence and doggedness with which the Yankees are fighting back against the momentum of the surprise attack.

Much has been heard of the willingness of the Japanese soldier to go to any length, to run any risk and to make any sacrifice to insure victory. It has been repeatedly said that this makes him a superior fighting man to any produced in the Western democracies.

And there is ample evidence that the Japanese soldier, sailor and airman, despite the fiasco of the Chinese "incident," is both courageous and daring. This was amply shown during the sinking of the British warships Repulse and Prince of Wales and in the attacks upon Hong Kong, the Philippines and Malaya.

It has not been proved, however, that this touch of fatalism has produced a soldier one whit superior to the average American soldier. A look at the record will make this plain.

If it is individual courage and initiative that one is after, no single Japanese action has yet been reported which surpasses that of Capt. Colin Kelly, Jr., who dove into a withering antiaircraft fire to dump his bombs and sink the Japanese battleship Haruna.

Or, if one is seeking an example of mass courage, what better proof of ability to stand unflinchingly could be found than the heroic defense of Wake Island by the United States Marines. Like the British stand at Tobruk and the Italian defense of Gondar, it is proof that no one nation has a monopoly on courage or heroism.

From Pearl Harbor to Luzon—and perhaps beyond if reports are correct that American troops have been sent to Singapore and Malaya—the average American trooper has proved his direct military descent from the men of Bunker Hill, Gettysburg and Chateau Thierry. Returning from his tour of insepction at Pearl Harbor, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox brought back story after story of the courage and determination of officers and enlisted men thrown into the sudden inferno of Japanese bombs.

It is not upon courage alone, however, that Washington expects to build victory in the war against the Axis. It is one of the oldest and most solidly based military axioms that the free man, knowing what he is fighting for, is the most deadly of adversaries.

While not discounting the fire and push which stem from fanaticism, American military experts much prefer to build an army and conduct a campaign with soldiers who are aware of what they have at stake and are imbued with a reasoned, thoughtful determination to defend it. This was the defense of the British Royal Air Force during the ordeal after the fall of France and it turned back the superior might and fury of the German attack.

Whatever may have been the internal doubts of America prior to this country's entry into the war, they evaporated with the first bomb dropped upon Pearl Harbor. In their place came the united determination of free men to put an end to the depredations of unlimited aggression.

Given the weapons, the American soldier will prove that man for man, company for company and army for army he is a match for the Japanese fanatic and the ruthless, precise killer of Nazi Germany. He knows what he has to fight for.

Above: Mr. Morgan, seen through a window, looming up out of a storm. Said Huw of his father: "Everything I ever learnt as a small boy came from my father, and I never found anything he ever told me to be wrong or worthless." (From the script.)

Right: Huw goes to work in the mine. "But with my happiness came sorrow," he said. Two of his brothers lost their jobs: "the best workers in the colliery, but too highly paid to compete with poorer, more desperate men. In my family, now only two to earn wages. My father—and myself. . . ." And then, in the mine: "To know hours, weeks and months in the dark, with the dust of the coal settling on you with a light touch you could feel. . . ." (From the script.)

Left: ". . . But soon there was to be trouble. Twenty-two weeks the men were out. . . ." (From the script.) Mr. Morgan tries in vain to persuade the miners not to strike. Later: "Then the strike was settled. . . . The men were happy going up the hill that morning. But not all of them. For there were too many now for the jobs open, and some learned that never again would there be work for them in their own valley."

Center: Angharad and Mr. Gruffyd.

Below: The Morgan family. . . . The truths that Huw Morgan learned—the meaning of family from his mother, courage and strength from his five brothers, the meaning of friendship from Mr. Gruffyd, the love and strength of woman from Bronwen, quick understanding and advice from his father—these things remain forever green.

South America Speaks:

The Bicycle Takes Wings ..... By Roland Hall Sharp

Travel has become a hardship reserved for soldiers, sailors, aviators, diplomats, and foreign correspondents. We say hardship advisedly, just to cheer up the enforced stay-at-homes and to pay respect to the host of conscientious and indispensable censors, customs inspectors, checker-inners and checker-outers who keep a traveler dangling somewhere midway between countries.

Even so, travel is still a pleasant hardship, and at times downright enjoyable, as when you glide steadily past the snowy Andes, within apparent reaching distance from the plane window, or watch rainbows fill the cloud lagoons with pastel shades refracted from the metal clipper as it crosses the Caribbean.

Those of us who must go right on traveling, war or no war, can do no less than share our experiences via the armchair and the long winter evenings that seem so remote in South America just now.

It all began quite unexpectedly on Dec. 10. The day opened as usual. At 7:30 a. m. we wheeled out the bicycle and rolled downhill from Brookline into the Fenway. The mallard ducks traced their V's on the quiet water.

A hint of ice floated in protected coves.

The tall golden reeds nodded good morning as we sped along. We thought how pleasant it is to "bike" to the office in Boston on a crisp day, with a gravel path ahead and wild ducks quacking.

The bicycle was parked as usual, and then the trip continued in super-high gear.

A trip to South America had been in the air, but uncrystallized. Like sudden snow, it whirled into action. At 11:30 o'clock word came to go. The passport was on file in the State Department at Washington. Passage to Miami, Fla., by air was jammed. The desired Clipper would leave Miami the following morning. Through magnificent and unselfish teamwork all along the line, at 2:20 o'clock we were at the airport in East Boston, bag packed, credentials in hand, passport and other arrangements moving, everyone pulling together. Came word the passport had expired. Washington authorized a new one by wire, and at 4:25 p. m. we flew, passport in pocket.

Rising out of Boston in the early dusk, we thought of faithful bicycle, tethered but not forgotten. We prefer to think that the bicycle sprouted wings. Literally, we had started to South America on a bicycle. In the first night the winged Raleigh did some 1,500 miles. Not bad.

Then from Miami, after a day, we flew across Cuba to Jamaica and Barranquilla in Colombia, seeing avenues of flaming red poinsettias at every stop. There is also passport red tape approaching at this moment, so more in another of these columns.

To Change the Subject:

Chin Up! ..... By Jessie Ash Arndt

"Good morning!"

The policeman at our corner smiled, gave a brief salute, and went on hurrying the cars across the intersection.

I raised my eyebrows enough so I could see above my coat collar and called out a muffled "Good morning" from its depths. I was surprised he knew I was one of the persons who lived on his corner, but probably my hat and coat were familiar. The first blast of winter had practically swept me off my feet as I emerged from the door of the apartment and I retreated into the protection of my coat as a turtle into his shell.

I was headed South and I had no mind to look back at the policeman as the North wind pushed me along, but I thought about him as I huddled along. He stood up straight (he had on ear-muffs but no high collar). He smiled. He waved the cars on cheerfully—and the North wind would be just as North two hours from now as it was this minute and he would still be there.

Something Wrong With Picture

I caught a fleeting glimpse of my huddled figure as I passed a store window and there was something wrong with that picture. I emerged from the coat collar to the extent of two eyes and half a nose as I contrasted the policeman with what I had just seen. By the time I had courage to look in the next window a whole nose and the suggestion of a mouth had been added to the picture.

Presently I forgot the immediate "northness" of the wind. I remembered that there had been a bottle of milk at the door when I reached cautiously out for it at 7 o'clock that morning. When it had been put there I did not know. A full bottle had been exchanged for the empty one set out the night before. The milkman, of course had brought it—a friend whom I had never seen but who never failed to serve my needs. Having come from a farming section, I knew that milk was not harvested in bottles. I thought of the men on the farms who got up long before dawn and milked the cows.

As I looked at the store windows, laden with fresh fruits and vegetables, I also thought of the men and women responsible for their being there—those who worked early and late in all kinds of wind and weather. I thought of the bakers who worked all night so we could have fresh bread and cakes in the morning and the truck drivers who were out long before our working day began to deliver them from bakery to store.

Service Always Available

Strange how much bother it sometimes seemed, I mused, to bo to the store—even a neighborhood grocery in the city—to get some needed article and how we carried it home without a thought for those whose faithful service it represented.

On a stormy day, of course we needn't go to the store. We could just telephone.—We could telephone because there were linemen standing ready day and night to keep the wires open; to battle the snow and the ice and make repairs so that all we had to do was dial a number and ask the store to deliver our loaf of bread or our fresh eggs. We could sit at home and communicate with our friends with equal ease by telephone, telegraph and, more slowly but just as surely, by mail. And all for the same reason: Thousands giving faithful service in everyday jobs.

Well, I had arrived. I was surprised. I came face to face with myself in the glass of the revolving door. The North wind was still blowing but I had forgotten it. Instead I had become aware that there were others who had faced it earlier that morning with their chins up—and mine had already begun to look out over the edge of the collar.

Ranger Manager's Son Finds Niche—Ice-Capades Opened at Garden Last Night

Patrick Deserves Credit For Overcoming Obstacles

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For a young fellow who had to learn to skate all over again when he was 19, who has been working under the dubious distinction of being the boss' son, and who still hears the gallery chant "Sonja Henie" at him, Lynn Patrick is doing all right.

Son of the manager of New York Rangers, Lester Patrick, Lynn has overcome obstacles which would have chilled the ambitions of a less courageous youth, has won himself a permanent position on the Ranger sextet, and has driven himself until now he is one of the team's most valuable fixtures.

Lynn Patrick

There was a time when Lynn thought he never would become a hockey played, even though he had set his sights and his heart on that goal. He began playing seriously when he was 15 in Victoria, B. C., but after he had completed one year, the rink—Victoria Arena which was owned by his father—burned down. Because of the mild climate out there on the West Coast, outdoor skating during the winter was one of the question, and as the rink was not rebuilt until last fall, Lynn had no place to skate at all.

Came East

The year the rink burned down was 1929. In 1933, after Lynn had completed one year at the University of British Columbia, he decided that hockey appealed to him more than anything else, and he came back East to Montreal to try out for a team. "I was signed by Montreal Royals for the 1933-34 season," he says, "and I really had to go to work leadning hod to skate allover again. In fact I spent more time practicing skating than I did practicing plays, with the result that I became a better skater than I was a player as the season progressed. I guess that's why fans in the galleries call me 'Sonja,'" he smiles ruefully, "but I don't mind so long as I get my goals."

And Lynn does get his goals. His record since the jumped to the National Hockey League in the fall of 1934—after just one year in amateur hockey—has been one of almost constant improvement until last year he burst forth with 20 goals and 24 assists. His 44 points tied such established stars as Bryan Hextall, Gordon Drillon, Syl Apps, anad Syd Howe for second place in the league's scoring statistics. His record is contained in the following short table:

Year	Gls	Assts	Pts
1934-35	9	13	22
1935-36	11	14	25
1936-37	8	16	24
1937-38	15	19	34
1938-39	8	21	29
1939-40	12	16	28
1940-41	20	24	44

This year, with his new linemates Bryan Hextall and Phil Watson, Lynn is off to what should be his greatest season. He is leading the league in goals scored, with 12 to his credit, including the one he scored as Rangers beat Chicago 5-2 last night, and to date he has earned seven assists. And this is despite the fact that he missed the Rangers' opening game with Toronto and was slow rounding into shape because of injury. If he keeps up his present pace, he will surpass his last year's total of 44 points.

Misses Muzz

Lynn this season personally misses his younger brother, Muzz, the Rangers' defenseman who has been inducted into the U. S. Army. "Yes, I miss his personally but I wouldn't go so far as to say that the team is hurt by his absence. Of course we floundered a bit while we were trying to find a replacement for him, but I agree with what Lester always says, 'The game is greater than any individual player, and we'll get along without him. In fact we are doing better as the season progresses, and just watch us when those play-offs roll around."

It is with mixed emotions that Lynn plays on his father's team. "Sometimes it makes me try harder, and other times it makes me feel like quitting. I don't think you can ever live down the stigma of being the boss's son, but I am determined to let it be no handicap to me. Sometimes I wish I had been traded to some other team, but wherever I am, you can always be sure that I will play hockey to the best of my ability."

Shoots Right

Married, Lynn has one child, a two-year-old boy who Lynn thinks is a "maverick." "All of us—Lester, Muzz, and I—shoot left handed, but my young Lester is a rightie. One day Muzz was working out with one of the Met League teams and I cut down a stick for the youngster. Both Muzz and I looked at each other in amazement when we saw him hold it right handed. Say, he had the time of his life. He didn't have skates on, but he went out on the ice just the same and began playing with the puck. He'll be a hockey player some day, you wait and see."

Young Lester has a long row to hoe between now and the time he makes his professional debut, and he has a few shining examples to live up to in his family's hockey history. He has one thing in his favor, however, for right now he can be called the Rangers' youngest farm-hand.

Kovacs And Riggs Open Pro Career

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Four strictly professional tennis players and an amateur promoter will set out tonight to prospect for gold in "them thar tennis hills."

There is every indication that the four players—Don Budge, Fred Perry, Bobby Riggs and Frank Kovacs—will make out all right. Alexis Thompson, wealthy young New York sportsman who operates a thriving business and a major league pro football club, has promised them $100,000 for the tour and there is no doubt about his ability to pay.

Thompson may come out with a profit, too. He insists he went into the thing to make money and he has arranged a schedule on which it seems that it will be hard to lose much.

No Long Trips

There aren't any long trips between exhibitions and in most of the 80 cities where the troupe will perform between now and next May Thompson will collect guarantees that run well above expenses.

The tour probably is the nearest thing to the desired open championship that yet has been devised. Riggs and Kovacs were ranked 1-2 in amateur tennis for 1941 and Budge and Perry are the top pros.

For tonight's opener at Madison Square Garden Budge will oppose Kovacs, whose antics on and off the courts have provided excellent publicity material for the tour. Riggs and Perry clash in the second singles match and the newcomers play the veterans in doubles.

Round-Robin Style

From then until sometime in May they will continue in round-robin fashion with the larger "cuts" of the players share of the proceeds as an incentive.

Under a plan devised by Thompson a ranking will be drawn up after 10 matches and thereafter the No. 1 man will collect 36 per cent, No. 2, 28 per cent, No. 3, 21 per cent and No. 4, 15 per cent. The losers thus will be encouraged to shoot for higher spots and more money. Offsetting this to some extent is the fact that Riggs and Kovacs were guaranteed $25,000 each as a minimum.

"After all," Thompson explains, "we had to offer some inducement for them to turn pro."

'Snow Sport' By Pap'

Rolf
MONSEN
THREE-TIME CAPTAIN OF THE U.S. OLYMPIC SKI TEAM
MANY OF MONSEN'S PROTEGES, INCLUDING THE U.S. ARMY SKI UNIT WHICH HE INSTRUCTED, ARE TAKING PART IN THE LAKE PLACID WINTER CARNIVAL
CHOOSE YOUR WEAPONS !!
Vivien
—THE "HOUR OF CHARM" SONGSTRESS RULES WITH FRANK FAY AS QUEEN and KING OF WINTER
JUST ABOUT EVERY WINTER SPORT IS REPRESENTED ON THE OFFICIAL CARNIVAL PROGRAM
PAP'

AP Features

Comedy Numbers Entertain Large Holiday Gathering

Ice-Capades of 1942—first ice show of the current season—moved into Boston Garden last night where it was hugely enjoyed by a large holiday crowd.

Following the familiar pattern which has made the ice show one of the most popular entertainments of the day, this latest edition of Ice-Capades—a glorified vaudeville show on steel blades—includes all of the items expected by the audience and a few more.

Last night's crowd was definitely in a festive mood. It wanted to laugh—and did. That's why the familiar antics of Eric Waite, the pantomime of Joe Jackson, Jr., who incidentally, is no skater and makes no pretense of being one, the circus clowning of Al Surette, and the rough house comedy of Larry Jackson and Bernie Lyman probably would have registered the highest score on an applause meter.

"Jam Session"

Perhaps it was because last night's audience was a young one that individual honors must be put down beside the name of Lois Dworshak, billed as the "rhythm girl of the ice." This veteran performer brought the show to a complete standstill when admirers could not get enough of her. For a while Ice-Capades bid fair to turn into a super "jam session" as some 13,000 pairs of hands clapped in unison and the band played "Yes Indeed."

But Ice-Capades popularity is based on more than rhythm girls and funsters. In its cast are some of the outstanding figure skaters, ice ballerinas, and speedsters. And the production numbers, utilizing the magic of modern theatrical lighting, are remindful of the great Flo Ziegfeld, who, incidentally, would have worked wonders with an ice show.

Bringing to the ice the charm and grace of the ballet lovely Belita, the English girl who has been featured performer of the show since 1940, once more won her audience. Her pre-intermission number with Robin Lee, in which the vast ice surface was transformed before the eyes of the audience into a brilliantly colorful Holland at Tulip Time scene, was one of the high lights of the show.

Another appealing number was the Czechoslovakian folk dance executed by the blonde Vera Hruba assisted by the Ice-ca Pets.

English Team

Precision numbers by the English team of Robert Dench and Rosemary Stewart particularly their Bolero, done as part of a series of Pan-American sketches, caught the fancy of this reporter. This remarkable skating pair are said to be among the most perfect ice performers in the business. The grace and ease with which they go through their routines make the claim entirely believable.

Among the new members of the cast Megan Taylor, daughter of Phil Taylor who does intricate figures in the show while skating on stilts, and petite Donna Atwood proved to be excellent additions. Miss Taylor, World's Figure Skating Champion, contributed an exquisite interpretive number based on the story of Francesca Di Rimini, while Miss Atwood is featured in the ever-lovely waltz.

Exhibiting his usual speed and co-ordination Red McCarthy contributes a high light with a striking Indian number, always a favorite with the crowd.

Acrobatics

The Hub trio who perform spectacular acrobatics while moving over the glazed surface at great speed, Serge Flash, juggler extraordinary, and the afore mentioned Joe Jackson whose tramp bicycle act is sure fire, help to carry out the vaudeville scheme of the show.

A brother and sister team, Pierre and Denise Beniot of Quebec, contribute a share of youthful zest and incidentally do some of the neatest skating of the evening.

This latest viewing of the Ice-Capades leaves this reviewer wondering if perhaps the ice show has reached the limit of its scope. There may be some way of injecting new ideas into a show whose performers are limited to what they can do on a pair of steel blades. Perhaps ingenious American showmen know what those ideas will be.

Football Features Poll For Outstanding Trends

NEW YORK (AP)—A year ago the football fathers wrote into the code book two new rules, both designed to step up scoring and answer the offense's call for help.

The two rules, one calling for unlimited substitutions and the other permitting fourth down passes inside the 20-yard line without danger of the ball going back to 20 if the aerial was incomplete, served their purpose well. In fact, they did it so well that the increase in scoring in college football was considered the outstanding trend of the year by sports writers participating in the Associated Press Poll.

Rise of Offense

No fewer than 15 writers considered the rise of the offense over the defense as the most important development of 1941 while other phases of the gridiron sport also came in for strong consideration to give football dominance over all other sports. Ten writers considered the swing to the T-formation, brought to the front in 1940 by Stanford, Chicago Bears, and Boston College, as the most important trend.

Six pointed out the greater interest in professional football, especially in the Midwest, and four the leveling off of college football power as shown by the few unbeaten major schools. Also mentioned were such football trends as general increase in attendance; the Syracuse Y-formation with its reverse center; quieting of demands of defensive and offensive specialfor reforms in conduct of the sport; accuracy of passing and more aerials in college competition; faster game as the result of the new rules; more good backs; increased interest in night games; coaches master minding from the bench via the new substitution rule; steady decline of field goals, especially drop kicking; use of more power plays to score; development ists; the decline of Pacific Coast football and increased interest despite it; rise of southern teams and good showings of big nine and southwest elevens.

Bowling Interest

The only other developments that received the consideration of more than one writer were, the increased interest in bowling, especially among women and children; the number of athletes joining up with Uncle Sam with the resultant talk of permitting freshmen to participate in varsity sports; the growth of winter sports, particularly skiing; continued interest in night soft-ball and the increased interest in participant sports such as golf and bowling.

One writer thought the No. 1 trend was the return of player managers in baseball, while another saw a trend toward open tennis competition with falling off of interest in amateur play.

Basketball First

For putting three teams in the semifinals of the A. A. U. basketball tournament, the improvement of the cage sport in California was rated No. 1 by a west coast writer. Others saw decided trends toward more youngsters appearing in competition, the gain of pro sports over amateur competitors, greater attendance in all sports despite the war, and return of interest in amateur and semipro baseball.

Blue Line Specials

Christmas Day was eminently satisfactory for all National Hockey League teams playing at home last night . . . Each recorded a victory—Toronto blanking Boston 2-0 at Maple Leaf Gardens, New York trouncing Chicago 5-2 at Madison Square Garden, and Detroit edging Brooklyn Americans 3-2 in overtime at Detroit Olympia . . . Montreal Canadiens were idle and enjoyed Christmas night with their families.

* * *

Turk Broda of the Maple Leafs, who won the Vezina Trophy for having the fewest goals scored against him last season, appears on his way towards winning it a second time in a row . . . In 18 games he has allowed 31 goals, five less than his nearest rival, Frankie Brimsek of Boston Bruins, has allowed in 19 games . . . Turk's shutout last night was his fifth of the season, three more than Sammy Lo Presti of Chicago has gained . . . Brimsek contributed the eighth N. H. L. shutout of the current season when he blanked Canadiens 2-0 Dec. 20.

* * *

If Broda does win the Vezina Trophy again, he will be only the third goalie to win it two years in a row . . . George Hainsworth won it in '28-'29 and '29-'30, and Chuck Gardiner of Chicago in '33-'34 and '34-'35 . . . Chuck also won it in '31-'32 . . . Boston's Tiny Thompson won the trophy twice, but not consecutively, '32-'33 and '37-'38 . . . Broda, incidentally, got a $1,000 bonus from Manager Conn Smythe for leading the league last year.

* * *

Red Hamill ,traded by Boston to Chicago last week, scored his third goal for the Hawks last night . . . In 14 major league games this season, Hamill has notched nine goals and earned three assists, almost a point-a-game average . . . Alan Kuntz, who played his first major league game against Boston here last Tuesday when the Bruins downed the Rangers 3-2, got one goal and two assists as the New Yorkers beat the Black Hawke 5-2 last night . . . With the goal he scored against Boston, Kuntz has booster his scoring average to two points per game . . . Manager Lester Patrick has decided, on the strength of Alan's showing in these two games, to keep the youngster the rest of the season . . . Kuntz made a late start for New Haven in the American League this season because he had not completed his military training.

* * *

The Bruins have a practice session scheduled for the Arena on Sunday from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. . . . It is questionable, however, just how many players will be on hand, for several live in Toronto or near it and were allowed to go home after last night's game . . . All will be back for a second practice Monday at the Arena, the final tune-up before the return game with Toronto at the Garden Tuesday night . . . On Thursday of next week the Bruins play Brooklyn Americans, the game in which Stoneham's Cliff Thompson is due to make his Boston debut . . . By Tuesday night the B's will probably be in second place in the standing, for Toronto, now only a point behind, plays Detroit in Toronto Saturday and Americans in New York Sunday.

* * *

The Boston Olympics left Boston by train for Atlantic City this morning, the first stop on a 12-day road trip in which they will play seven games . . . Tomorrow they go to River Vale and Sunday to Baltimore . . . Their other opponents of the trip will be, in order, Johnstown on the 1st, Atlantic City again on the 3d, New York on the 4th, and Washington on the 6th . . . The 'Pics return to Boston on Jan. 7 for a return game with Washington . . . This game is the first of five home games for the O's, winding up the first half of the Eastern League schedule for the Walker Cup.

G. C.

Japanese People Thorough Is Kirkwood's Impression

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Among the experts in different lines of sport who are slated for appearance at the Boston Sportsman's Show in February is Joe Kirkwood, whose trick shots have entertained hundreds of thousands in all parts of the world and whose tongue is as ready to explain, as his clubs are to demonstrate, how they are done. It can be said, moreover, that Kirkwood has been a keen observer during his travels to all corners of the earth and not only has a vast store of facts and anecdotes about peoples and places, as well as a most unusual collection of photographs, but he can talk about them with the ease of a professional lecturer.

It was my pleasure to see part of Kirkwood's collection and to listen to him rattle off facts about them during the recent Miami open, in which he was a contestant. Not a few of them were connected with Japan and it was natural enough to query him about his impressions of the Far Eastern land and its peoples with whom we are at war.

Though Kirkwood is an Australian and realizes fully the dangers to his native land from the Nipponese, he is honest enough to say that his own treatment on different visits to Japan left no room for complaints and he is willing to admit that if they are as thorough in their war preparations and pursuits as they were in their efforts to assimilate the intricacies of golf, they are not to be taken lightly.

Toured With Hagen

The last time he was there, on a world-tour with Walter Hagen, the Japanese took snapshots and motion pictures galore, for the obvious purpose of studying them and thereby trying to pick up pointers that they might have missed in merely watching. What impressed him even more was in going to one of their clubs, one day, and noting at least as many practicing as there were playing. About 75 were on the practice area. "You'd think you were at a pro tournament," remarked Joe. That observation, in itself, gives some of the young and ambitious golfers something to mull over. The pros, no matter how good they are, spend hours and hours and hours practicing.

The progress the Japanese have made in golf also greatly impresses the trick-shot artist. On his visit there in 1929 they had about 20 courses; by 1938 they had approximately 150. They include some grand layouts, says Kirkwood, one of them almost an exact duplicate of our famous Pine Valley, both in the layout of the holes and the terrain. One of their courses actually has both fairways and green planted with bent.

$1,000 Per Match

An idea of how much the Japanese wanted to see famous players from other countries in action, to facilitate their own knowledge of the game, is found in the fact that they paid Kirkwood and Hagen $1,000 a match, for 10 appearances, on the occasion of their first visit. Three to four thousand spectators turned out for each match and Kirkwood avers that he never played to a better mannered and better controlled galleries. He and Hagen once gave an exhibition in a theater, he says, to an audience of close to 5,000, with practically all royalty on hand except the Emperor himself. "We found the people charming," goes on Joe, "and in my opinion all the trouble today is strictly because of the war lords and in no sense any desire of the common people for conflict."

Those who have seen Kirkwood in his exhibitions, where he names the shots, then slices, pulls, hits straight, and performs all sorts of fancy shots with ease, grace, and seeming abandon always have been curious to know why he doesn't do better in tournaments. True, he has won the Australian and New Zealand open championships; he has won the Canadian open, finished as good as third in the British open, won the North and South, and finished fairly well up in our national open, but from the way he performs in exhibitions it would seem as if he should have won all the major titles at one time or another.

Tries Again

Ah! In his trick shots if he happens to miss, he puts down another ball and tries the shot over. He misses so seldom and succeeds so often that the spectators forget the failures. In tournaments there are no try-overs. Moreover, a man who has so many shots at his command sometimes is torn between two desires in the type of shot he thinks he should play, where the straightaway golfer has nothing else in mind but the choice of club to use, then hit it in orthodox fashion. Once, in the national open of 1923, I heard Kirkwood remark to Jock Hutchison, while held up at a tee, "I wish I could get rid of this hook," where in exhibitions he hooks and slices at will.

In the latest Miami open Kirkwood was up among the leaders for three rounds, with a 73 and two 70's, but the final round, 75, was his undoing, landing him in 26th place. At that, his showing was not without its measure of satisfaction, for in the same tournament was his son, Joe, Jr., and the pair were out to beat each other. Joe, Jr., picked up two strokes on father in the last round, but that gave him a total of 291 against his pater's 288. Junior is taller and a bigger man in every physical way than his father, and Joe Senior proudly maintains that son can hit the golf ball fully as far as Sam Snead.

Sports Around the Hub

Braves Have Three Leaders

News that Eddie Miller at shortstop, Johnny Cooney in the outfield and Ray Berres behind the bat earned fielding leaderships last season in the National League did not surprise regular Braves Field customers. All three gentlemen have long been slick defensive players. The Braves were only sixth among the teams, however, as Bama Rowell came home last on the second base list, Sibby Sisti did likewise at third and Buddy Hassett was only mediocre at first.

When Rowell joined the Army, Skippy Roberge became the leading candidate for the berth at second; and the official averages reveal that the Lowell boy did very well defensively at his specialty. In 46 games he had 232 chances and only five errors. He handled 31 double-play balls—more than any other player in an equal number of contests.

It also is interesting to note that Whitey Wietelmann, Casey Stengel's utility infielder, played 10 games at second base, five at shortstop and two at third base without making a single error. If someone could teach the boy how to hit, he would be a star.

* * *

This being the holiday recess period, intercollegiate athletic programs are at a standstill locally. The sports metropolis this week and next is New York's fashionable Lake Placid region. College hockey players and skiers, as well as prep school puck chasers, have entered into lengthy schedules. After a two-year lapse, the Harvard-Princeton hockey series will be resumed on New Year's Day.

* * *

With the collegians otherwise occupied, schoolboys from this sector will have their innings. A total of 12 games will be played by the little fellows this week end, opening with a four-contest card at the Boston Arena this evening—the first face-off at 7 o'clock. Melrose meets Medford in an important Greater Boston League match, and Rindge and Belmont meet in the same circuit. Inter-league games bring together Arlington and Malden, and Cambridge Latin and B. C. high.

* * *

Medford, having downed Rindge last week, holds a favored spot in the Greater Boston race. Melrose may represent trouble ahead for the leaders, however, with two impressive shutout victories in earlier games over Eastern Massachusetts League opponents.

* * *

Harry Marr, varsity end coach, and Jeremiah Mahoney, President of the Alumni Association, will be the chief speakers at the annual reunion dinner of the Boston College class of 1928 at the Hotel Lenox tomorrow evening. Moving pictures of the Holy Cross and other leading Eagle football games will be shown as one of the highlights of the affair.

* * *

Shorts . . . Judging by what we hear, Christmas was good to everyone except the skiers. Rain washed out most of the skiable snow in southern New Hampshire and Vermont, and western Massachusetts . . . The annual meeting of the Indian Class is booked for tonight at the South Boston Yacht Club . . . Shutting out the Bruins in hockey is like blanking the Yankees in baseball. Turk Broda and his Maple Leaf mates have been hot last night . . . A year ago today the Buins were third in the N. H. L. standing, behind Toronto and Detroit . . . The Harlem Yankees of New York face the Boston Goodwins in a semi-pro basketball game at Rindge Tech gym Sunday afternoon.

Belita, Ice-Capades Headliner

This English girl features the Ice-Capades of 1942 show that opened at the Boston Garden last night for a 14-performance run which extends through Jan. 4 with interruptions Tuesday and Thursday nights when regularly scheduled hockey games are booked.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	G'ls For	G'ls Agst
Johnstown	14	5	3	31	89	66
Boston	13	3	3	29	94	51
New York	13	9	1	27	106	83
Washington	10	10	3	23	86	93
Baltimore	10	10	1	21	96	94
Atlantic City	5	14	0	10	69	114
River Vale	3	17	1	7	44	83

Results Dec. 25
Johnstown 3, River Vale 1.
Baltimore 8, New York 7 (overtime).

Annual Basketball Drought in Middle West—Cincinnati Tops Defensive Records

Big Ten Cage Teams Idle Until January Activities

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—This is the week of the annual basketball drought in the Middle West, for most of the cage teams have taken the week off. Indiana goes east, and Ohio State is on the Pacific Coast for a game with Stanford and one with California. Both teams are good representatives of the Western Conference brand of basketball. During this week and next none of the teams plays more than two games. They all start on Jan. 3, and play quite regularly from then until examination time. Harvard will play Illinois next week, so that some comparison may be made between the kind of game played here and in New England.

For a number of years now Notre Dame has played Northwestern at Evanston on New Year's Eve, and it has been such a successful affair that Wisconsin is to play Dartmouth and Marquette will play Michigan as a double bill in the Milwaukee Auditorium on New Year's Eve. If the doubleheader idea is successful this year, there is little doubt that next season more schools will try it.

The Chicago Stadium seats the largest indoor crowd in the country, and because of this may surpass Madison Square Garden, who were the pioneers of this form of entertainment. Purdue is also scheduled to be host to the Texas A. and M. basketball team on New Year's Eve at Lafayette.

* * *

Some sort of a record was set at the championship game played by the Giants of New York and the Bears of Chicago in Wrigley Field last Sunday. It was the record for the smallest attendance at a championship game since the league was on it's present two-division basis. The gate showed only 13,341 persons were there to see the World Series of football, when just a week before more than three times that many people saw these same Bears play a run-off game against Green Bay for the western title.

This is the first time the same team has succeeded itself as champions and from the evidence of this season they are liable to be to their league what the Yankees are to baseball. The thing that can stop them quicker than any team is the war. There are indications that there will be a heavy exodus of the pro football players to join the armed forces of the country and the Bears may be hard hit with 15 reported due to go before another season rolls around.

When the league met for the annual draft meeting much thought was given to the possibility of players being called to service. That undoubtedly accounts for the first choice going to Bill Dudley of Virginia who is under the draft age and the fact that Bruce Smith who was conceded to be the No. 1 player of the year being the eleventh choice. Bruce is liable to be called for service in the very near future.

* * *

When the football coaches of the nation gather in Detroit next Monday at the call of Herbert O. "Fritz" Crisler there will be no hue and cry for rule changes, as there has been in recent years. Whether the rules are right or the coaches have lost their enthusiasm is not known, but none we have heard of have any new rules to spring on the rules makers.

* * *

Nearly 4,000 collegiate hockey fans witnessed the game between Dartmouth and Illinois, and saw the Illini win out in an extra 10 minutes by a score of 4 to 1 in one of the best collegiate games ever played around here. Since Dartmouth is credited with being a good team, then it is easy to figure out how good the boys from Champaign must be. They looked superior during the entire evening in spite of the much bigger team from the East. They looked good enough to win another Big Ten title this year.

Ed Felt

Intercollegiate Champions To Defend at Sun Valley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SUN VALLEY, Idaho—The individual champions of last year's intercollegiate ski tournament here will return in defense of their titles on the skiing slopes of Sun Valley Dec. 29 to Jan. 1.

Janet Quinney of the University of Washington and Bobby Blatt of Stanford, defending titleholders, find a strong field threatening their supremacy. Blatt won the Bradley Plate, symbolic of undergraduate supremacy in four events combined, while Janet captured the Mary Cornelia Trophy with the highest point total in two events combined.

There is every indication now that this year's individual entry list will double that of 1940 while the school representation will be about three times larger.

Ted Jilli, secretary of the Sun Valley Ski Club, announced 100 definite entries with a waiting list of 25 more.

There are 21 universities, colleges and junior colleges with four others on the waiting list. Last year, the total individual entry numbered 50 from eight universities and colleges.

Among these entries are many expert newcomers as well as a host of others who pressed Bobby and Janet to the limit last year.

The University of Washington, whose first and second teams placed in exactly that order in the team competition, again heads the list with two complete squads of six each as well as 19 additional individual entries, including four girls, Stanford has an even dozen entries and the University of Utah nine.

Other schools represented on the reservation list are Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northwestern and Illinois of the Western Conference; Gonzaga, Salinas, Pomona, Oregon State, Southern California, University of California at Los Angeles (U. C. L. A.) and Menlo Junior College from the Pacific Coast; Idaho southern branch, Colorado and Colorado Mines from the mountain area; La Crosse, Wis., State Teachers and Oberlin, Ohio, from the Middle West; and Dartmouth and Norwich from the Atlantic seaboard.

On the waiting list are eager undergraduate skiers from the University of Idaho, Washington State, Reed College of Portland, Ore., and Willamette of Salem, Ore.

Cecil Travis In Army Jan. 7 At Fort McPherson

RIVERDALE, Ga. (AP) — Cecil Travis, Washington infielder whose .359 batting average was second only to Ted Williams of Boston in the American League last season, has been drafted for military service.

Travis said the Fayette County draft board had notified him to report Jan. 7 for induction at Fort McPherson in Atlanta.

Travis, who has played shortstop and third base with Washington since he went up from Chattanooga in 1932, was 28 years old last Aug. 8. He is single.

Travis was to have been drafted last summer, but at that time received a 60-day deferment. When the time had expired, he had reached his 28th birthday and his draft board took no further action.

All-Stars Named To Face Chicago

CHICAGO (AP) — Commissioner Elmer Layden of the National Professional Football League has released the names of 29 players who will compose the All-Star squad that will play the Champion Chicago Bears at the New York Polo Grounds Jan. 4.

The men, who have been ordered to report immediately to Coach Steve Owen of the New York Giants, include:

Centers: Mel Hein, New York; Ray Apoiskis, Chicago Cardinals; Charles Cherundolo, Pittsburgh.

Guards: Joe Kuharich, Chicago Cardinals; Clyde Shugart, Washington; Augie Lio, Detroit; Joe Divell, Brooklyn.

Tackles: Chuck Adams, Cleveland; Willie Wilkin, Washington; Joe Coomer, Pittsburgh; John Mellus, New York; John Tripson, Detroit; Frank (Bruiser) Kinard, Brooklyn.

Ends: Bill Dewell, Chicago Cardinals; Richard Humbert, Philadelphia; Terry Schwartz, Brooklyn; Don Hutson, Green Bay.

Quarterbacks: Cecil Hare, Washington; Nello Falaschi, New York; Larry Craig, Green Bay.

Left Halfbacks: Sammy Baugh, Washington; Cecil Isbell, Green Bay; Frank Filchock, Washington; Marshall Goldberg, Chicago Cardinals.

Fullbacks: Pug Manders, Brooklyn; Tuffy Leemans, New York.

Right Halfbacks: Ward Cuff, New York; Arthur Jones, Pittsburgh; Richard Riffle, Pittsburgh.

League officials said there was some uncertainty whether Baugh and Goldberg could report for practice. The proceeds of the game will be given to the Naval Relief Society, an organization which aids the families of men in the Navy.

All-Stars Practice

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—With less than half his squad on hand, Coach Steve Owen of the New York Giants already has started practice for his all-star pro team, which will play the champion Chicago Bears here Jan. 4. Steve had 16 players out for an hour and a half workout yesterday. He started them on passing plays, planning to rely upon an air attack.

Schroeder No. 1

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26 (AP)—Ted Schroeder, national doubles champion, has been seeded No. 1 in the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament opening Saturday. Wayne Sabin is second, Gardnar Mulloy third and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant fourth. Seventeen are to compete.

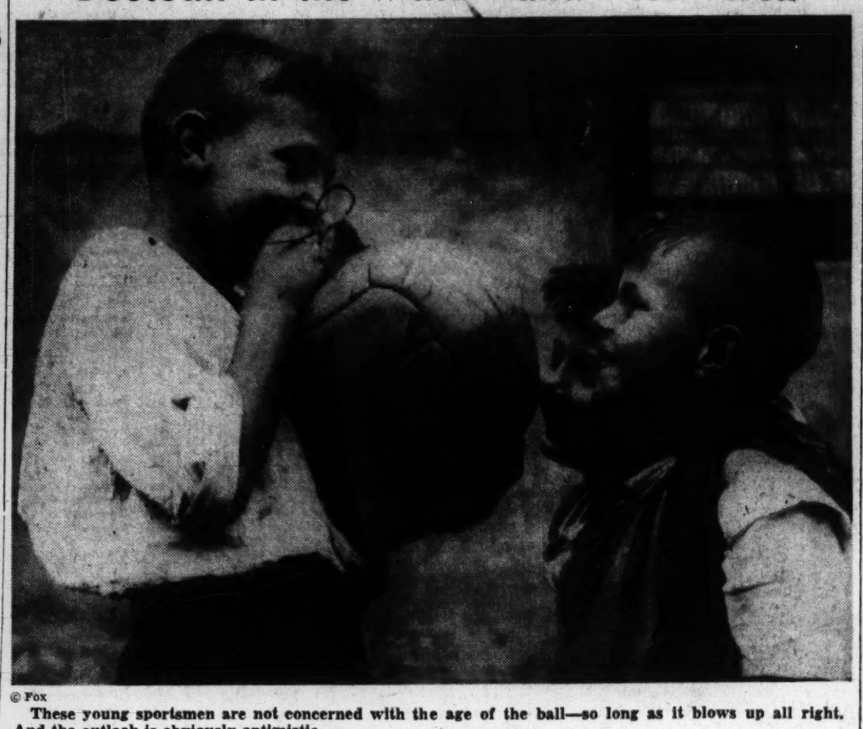
Ski Center for Cornell

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 26 (AP)—Recognizing the increasing popularity of snow sports, Cornell University will open a ski center this winter. The university has acquired 30 acres of hill property eight miles from the campus and has appropriated funds to clear the slopes and install a ski tow, ski jump and shelter house.

Syracuse Residents

Two Syracuse, N. Y., residents are scheduled to play side by side in the annual East-West charity football game, New Year's Day. They are Endicott (Chub) Peabody, Harvard's All-American guard, and Ken Beehner, Syracuse's reverse center, who'll probably play in the orthodox stance, Jan. 1.

Football in the Wind—and Vice Versa



© Fox

These young sportsmen are not concerned with the age of the ball—so long as it blows up all right. And the outlook is obviously optimistic.

The Age of the Ball

English Sidelines

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The other evening after dinner in the mess of a Royal Air Force night-fighter squadron, we were talking about this and that when somebody said to me: "Well, you may know something about sport. . . . Which came first, the Game or the Ball?" Rather like the old conundrum concerning the chicken and the egg it seemed at first blush. But at second and all subsequent blushes, it didn't seem such a fatuous riddle, after all. And, when we came to consider the matter with a certain degree of seriousness, the answer seemed to be that the honors of evolution can be split more or less on a 50-50 basis between any given game and the type of ball with which it is played. After all, baseball would be different if you played it with a billiards ball, though not so different as billiards would be if played with, say, globules of the table tennis variety.

That is an argument of extremes, no doubt. Somewhere in the middle, however, lies the fact that, as the form of play capable of extracting the best qualities from the ball and the form of ball capable of extracting the best qualities from the play interacted on one another, invention and accident brought along to us the various games we know today. Incidentally, they brought along much fine gold to folk in the large industry which arose to supply a world-wide demand for balls and apparatus wherewith to propel them.

Returning today over the ground that we covered in the night-fighter mess that evening—not always in the most serious vein—I invite you to deny that there must have been a time in history when the first game of ball was played. Somebody suggested that this was when one of our rude forefathers (as my history book terms them) was rude enough to throw a stone at one of our rude fore-uncles, who caught it in self-defense and threw it back, thus establishing the first principle of the rally. He may, of course, have smitten it with the rude club that he did not have time to drop and been responsible for the first home run. But this is quite frankly a matter of speculation.

Old Greek Custom

What is not a matter of speculation, however, is that in relatively modern times the ancient Greeks were very fond of playing the simple game of "catch," and their affectionate regard for the ball led them to establish the symbolism of the orb. They developed "catch" into quite an elaborate form of dancing to music, which later became the vogue with the Italians, who called it "Ballata." From which name were derived, so it is reasoned, the words "Ballad" and "Ballet"—from the musical and the dancing part of the business, respectively.

This forms a link between the games they may have played in the Stone Age and the games we all play (or wish to, even if the war prevents us) in the present year of what may be termed the Ball Age. The latter has endured so far for about a century and has changed the spare-time habits of mankind almost beyond recognition. I date the Ball Age from the start of the modern sports wave that has since swept over the whole world.

East and West, North and South, men, women and children of all creeds, countries, and colors have found enormous pleasure in propelling balls over nets, into holes, between goal-posts, over the boundary rails, into the bleachers, and in certain juvenile cases, through the glass of any windows conveniently situated for the purpose.

Sportsmanship

The whole world, in short, has discovered the benefit and entertainment that accrue from exercising or seeing exercised the powers of sight, touch, balance and muscular control required for even the easiest ball games. And the number of different classes of ball in international use has been estimated at 24. The ball, moreover, has been a powerful factor in social education, since it has advanced, if it did not actually establish, the cult of sportsmanship, seen in these war days as something that some people could profitably advance a good deal further. This is a latter-day word, so far as its ethical significance is concerned, and it means, implicitly, the ability to recognize and appreciate with generosity the superior creation of a rival.

After all, a hit, a catch, a kick, or a throw is a creation, frequently a most artistic one, and the successful player of games is, to that extent, a self-realizing artist, giving enjoyment to himself and others by the alliance of fighting qualities with that indefinable talent known as style. So it is that, although games are most certainly mimic combat, they are held—under the code of behavior which they, themselves, have evolved—to represent almost as much the striving for objective success as the attempt to vanquish an adversary.

Evolution

In this diversion (as the interrogative night-fighter observed more than once) we seem to have lost the ball itself. Perhaps we shall find it in another riddle. Why is the ball a ball? I mean, why is it the sort of thing it is—a light, inflated affair for football; an iron-hard wooden sphere with a bias for bowls; a matter of high-tension rubber wound about a core for golf; a hollow, high-bounding rubber sphere with a felt cover for lawn tennis; a globe of felt as hard as a brick for real tennis; a string packing with a leather jacket for baseball and cricket; a hickory-wood proposition for pony polo; a celluloid one for table tennis; a soft and hollow rubber one for squash rackets; a rock-like composition one for billiards. And so on.

The answer can be tendered in one word. Evolution. For example, our rude forefathers with the desire to play catch must have found that a stone was rather heavy on the hand—or on the ear—even if it (the stone) was of the smooth and round variety they found most pleasurable for purposes of good, honest fun. A piece of wood the same shape would present itself as a more attractive substitute, and it was with a ball of wood—to trace one clear case of evolution—that the English began to play cricket.

For this game, as it developed refinements, a wooden ball did not fill the bill. And time brought into use a ball perfectly suited to the needs of the game—a ball with resilience appropriate to turf, a suitable density to withstand hard impact from a fairly heavy wooden bat, and a size and surface convenient to and tolerably merciful upon the hand.

From the start it is clear that, so far as the fundamental notions of playing any game were concerned, the use of a hard ball would suggest the use of something other than one's hand, foot, or head with which to hit it. Once the fundamentals were established, the possibilities of each game were explored and improvements made in both the ball and the smiting device to realize those possibilities to the fullest extent.

Postscript

Through the ages of its evolution into a multiplicity of forms, the ball has been rolled around quite considerably in the classic literature of many countries, often attached to a profound thought or two. Did not the great Persian poet Omar Khayyám observe:

The Ball no Question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But Right and Left as strikes the Player goes.

Which, if it proves nothing else and is frankly irrelevant, is the clearest evidence that Omar never saw me play golf.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Eddie Miller, Boston Braves' star shortstsop, signed his 1941 contract.

Five Years Ago

Georgia Tech football team upset California 13-7; Long Island University won 43rd consecutive basketball victory.

Southern California Golf Not on the 'Blackout List'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Golf, one of Southern California's important year 'round recreations, has not been put on the army "blackout list," and will continue right on through the winter, according to Carleton F. Burke, President of the Southern California Sportsman's Association.

While the Rose Bowl football game has been transferred to another locality, and other big events on the Southern California winter calendar canceled by order of the army high command, no interruption is expected in the schedule of sports which attract crowds of 10,000 or less.

Hillcrest Country Club, where the $10,000 Los Angeles open golf tournament is to be played Jan. 9-12, has hung out the "business as usual" sign and is feverishly preparing its course for the invasion of professional golfers from the East.

There is no indication that any of them will abandon the California tournament trail because of war jitters. With eastern courses closed and a bag full of gold waiting for them, it's expected that the entire tournament gang will head for Los Angeles following the Beaumont, Texas open the last week in December.

Advance ticket sales indicate that the largest gallery in the 17 years of the tourney's history will follow the field in the 72-hole medal play event.

It is the opinion of west coast sportsmen that as soon as the "bugs" are ironed out of emergency defense precautions, many of the major sports attractions will be restored to the Southern California winter calendar.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 25

Michigan State 36, Harvard 26.
Utah 38, Wabash College 34 (overtime).

Pinehurst Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—The 39th annual Mid-Winter golf tournament will be played at the Pinehurst Country Club Dec. 29 through Jan. 11. There will be an 18-hole qualifying round with match play for divisions of eight.

Transfer of the Rose Bowl game to the Duke stadium at Durham will make it possible for golfers to participate in the holiday golf tournaments in Pinehurst and attend the New Year's Day classic.

Chamaco Enters

CHICAGO (AP)—Joe Chamaco, Mexico City, one of the finest shot makers in billiards, has entered the world's three-cushion championship tournament, which opens here Jan. 9. The entries of Tiff Denton, Kansas City, Mo., veteran, and Art Rubin, New York City, also were received.

Canadian Amateur Hockey

By the Canadian Press
Results Dec. 25

Cape Breton Senior

North Sydney 6, Sydney 3.

Saskatchewan Senior League

Regina 2, Moose Jaw 1.
Saskatoon Quakers 8, Flin Flon Bombers 1.

A. B. C. Senior League

Trail 4, Red Deer 1.

Major League Rookie Crop Is Excellent

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	12	4	3	27	61	46
Toronto	10	5	6	26	57	51
New York	11	8	0	22	67	58
Chicago	9	7	3	21	57	50
Detroit	6	9	2	14	38	51
Brooklyn	5	11	1	11	49	72
Montreal	4	13	1	9	49	68

Results Dec. 25

Toronto 2, Boston 0.
Detroit 3, Brooklyn 2. (overtime)
New York 5, Chicago 2.

By the Associated Press

Unless pressure makes itself felt in the last half of the National Hockey League season, it appears that the men who pick the circuit's most valuable rookie each year will have a hard time reaching a decision next spring.

Seldom has the big ice league turned up with so many young players who seem to be in line for the award. At a time when the rookie flashes who appear in the fall and decline as the veterans reach their top form usually are beginning to drop out of the picture, a half dozen or more still are hitting the headlines.

Rookies of Year

There are rookie goalies Charlie Rayner of the Brooklyn Americans, Paul Bibeault of the Montreal Canadiens, both of whom played some games last season, and Sugar Jim Henry of the New York Rangers; a whole rookie forward line that is performing sensationally, Montreal's "Razzle Dazzle" trio of Buddy O'Connor, Pete Morin, and Gerry Heffernan; and individual freshman aces such as the Rangers' Grant Warwick, Toronto's Johnny McCreedy, and the Americans' Norm Larson and Ken Mosdell.

McCreedy stepped into the spotlight last night when he scored the all-important goal in Toronto's 2-0 conquest of the Bruins that reduced Boston's league lead to one point. Warwick teamed up with a more recent arrival, Alan Kuntz, and Clint (Snuffy) Smith to lead the Rangers back into third place with a 5-2 triumph over the Chicago Black Hawks. Rayner and another American rookie, Joe Krol, performed ably but Detroit's experience and manpower told in the long run as the Red Wings pulled out a 3-2 overtime decision over Brooklyn.

Broke Tie

McCreedy's contribution was the goal that broke a scoreless Boston-Toronto tie with less than five minutes to go. He just tipped Hank Goldup's pass into the net. Billy Taylor added the second tally four minutes later.

The New Ranger trio of Kuntz, Warwick, and Smith accounted for three goals, and Kuntz, whose major league debut was delayed by military service in Canada, probably earned a regular job for the remainder of the season.

Rayner's feats included kicking out a penalty shot by Jack Stewart of Detroit and Krol scored the first Brooklyn goal. But the Americans' defense, down to three men because of an injury to Andy Branigan, couldn't hold out against steady pressure. The Brooks tied the score twice, only to lose out on an overtime tally by Syd Abel.

Hollywood Beach Golf Jan. 14-16

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD BEACH, Fla. — Georgia and North Dakota hold the honor of having registered the first entrants for the first annual Hollywood Beach hotel women's open golf tournament to be played over the Hollywood Country Club course Jan. 14, 15 and 16, with the filing of the entry of Dot Kirby, Atlanta star, and Georgia Tainter of Fargo, North Dakota.

Both feminine stars wired their acceptances to the tournament committee the same day Patty Berg informed the officials she would be unable to compete. The two young stars are no strangers to Florida winter golf, both having scored in various tournaments last season.

The Hollywood event will start off winter golf league this year. A strong field of both amateur and professional players is assured, with the professionals fighting it out for $300 in money and the amateurs for more than twice that amount in prizes.

Play will be over the 54-hole medal route, with entrants limited to women players with handicaps of 18 or less.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 25

National League

Toronto 2, Boston 0
New York 5, Chicago 2
Detroit 3, Brooklyn 2 (overtime)

American League

Hershey 6, Philadelphia 3
Indianapolis 3, Buffalo 2
Cleveland 5, Pittsburgh 2
Providence 3, New Haven 2 (overtime)

American Association

Fort Worth 3, Tulsa 1
St. Paul 4, St. Louis 0
Minneapolis 3, Omaha 2

Eastern Amateur League

Baltimore 8, New York 7
Johnstown 3, River Vale 1

Tonight's Schedule

American Association

Fort Worth at Dallas.

Eastern Amateur League

Boston at Atlantic City.
River Vale at Washington.

Touchdown Club Award

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—Walter R. Okeson, prominent football official, chairman of the national football rules committee and editor of the official football guide, will receive the Touchdown Club award for 1941. Presentation will be made at the club's dinner here Jan. 8.

Carl Fischer, Toronto pitcher, has a 1941 record of none won, 17 lost.

Reds Still Best Fielding Team in National League

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The best fielding team in the National League still is the Cincinnati Reds.

The official 1941 records, released today, showed that Frank McCormick of the Reds topped all first basemen defensively for the third consecutive season, teammate Lonnie Frey surpassed all second basemen and the Reds excelled as a club for the second straight year.

There always is a lot of dispute about the value of fielding averages. Good players who make a try for every ball suffer in the percentages by their very zeal, because they are bound to muff some of the hard ones. On the other hand, Zeke Bonura, who always has been a likeable clown defensively, led the first basemen in fielding in his last season in the American League simply because he made no effort to make difficult plays.

Fancy Tidbits

In spite of all this, the fielding figures always are interesting. Unlike the batting averages, they aren't available during the season and therefore they give the fans something new to ponder during the winter. They also furnish fancy little tidbits of information like the fact that big Ernie Lombardi of the Reds allowed 16 passed balls last season and led the league in this dubious department for the seventh consecutive year.

This season there could be little argument about the prowess of the fielding leaders shown by the averages. Besides Buck and Frey, the top defensive men are shortstop Eddie Miller, catcher Ray Berres and outfielder John Cooney of the Boston Braves and third baseman Merrill May of the Phillies.

The Braves finished sixth in team fielding, even though they had three of the individual leaders and for the third straight year completed the most double plays, 174. Pittsburgh had the most errors, 196.

McCormick Star

McCormick made only eight errors in handling a total 1,564 fielding chances. His hitting fell off during the season, but he remained a fielding star throughout.

Another interesting sidelight was that Cooney, who made but one error as Boston's star outfielder for 11 games, handling 284 chances, also played four games at first base without a miscue, successfully disposing of 43 chances and participating in four double plays.

Frey barely nosed out Burgess Whitehead of the Giants for second base honors. The Cincinnati star averaged .9698 with 24 errors in 796 chances while Whitehead averaged .9695 with 18 errors in 591 chances.

Miller First

May handled 533 chances at third base with only 15 errors for .972 percentage, far excelling Jimmy Brown, Bill Werber and the stars of other teams. Miller played in 154 games, handling 850 chances and participating in 112 double plays with just 29 errors for a .966 percentage—thus confirming everybody's belief that he is the best fielding shortstop in the league.

Besides Cooney, the leaders defensively among outfielders playing in more than 100 games were, Dom Dallessandro of the Chicago Cubs with four errors in 300 chances; Terry Moore of St. Louis with five in 312; Harry Craft of Cincinnati with five in 291, and Joe Medwick of Brooklyn with five in 286. Pete Reiser, the Dodgers' sensational rookie center fielder, made seven in 377.

Berres barely nosed out Mickey Owen of Brooklyn for catching laurels, .9952 to .9949. Al Lopez of Pittsburgh caught 114 games without a passed ball.

Twenty-eight pitchers had perfect fielding records, tops being Max Butcher of the Pirates with 65 chances.

Instructions For Grooming of Golf Course This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass.—National defense, priorities of material and labor are going to make it difficult to keep the nation's golf courses in tiptop condition during the coming year, according to Lawrence S. Dickinson, Massachusetts State College agronomist and national authority on golf course maintenance problems.

In announcing the annual winter school for golf greenkeepers which will open its session here Jan. 5, Dickinson said that these men will have to make up in "know-how" what they are going to lack this year in labor, machinery, and chemical fertilizers and fungicides.

"Chemical fertilizers are practically unavailable," he said, "and just try to get even a bread knife for a lawnmower."

The greenkeepers school at the State College this year will be held from Jan. 5 to March 14 and will be the only school of its kind in the country this winter, Dickinson said. Special advanced courses for greenkeepers will be given in two sections: Jan. 5 to Feb. 6, and Feb. 9 to March 14.

"Greenkeepers are going to do the best they know how," he added, "to keep available a means of recreation which will be particularly needed as a means of keeping national morale at a high level."

U. S. Skating Meet Shifted to Chicago

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The 1942 national figure skating championships, originally awarded to the St. Moritz Ice Skating Club of Berkeley, Calif., have been transferred to Chicago, it was announced today by Joseph W. Savage, Chairman of the United States Figure Skating Association competitions committee. The reluctance of parents of possible competitors to let their children visit the Pacific Coast was the reason given. The dates remained unchanged, Feb. 19, 20, and 21.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Stocks Uneven; Tax Selling Stems Rally

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 (AP)—The direction of the stock market was a bit vague today as international and domestic news provided little in the way of speculative inspiration.

While an assortment of leaders managed to add modest advances to those acquired Wednesday declines of fractions to a point or so were widespread 1,300,000 shares. Tax selling volume again was sizable and transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

Boardroom attendance was scant in view of the fact many customers decided to extend the yuletide recess through the week. Battle bulletins from Russia and Africa remained as a prop for sentiment, but those bullishly inclined showed a disposition to keep commitments light pending repercussions from the fall of Hong Kong and more assurance the Japanese drive in the Philippines and Malaya would be stemmed.

Stocks carrying plus signs at one time or another included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Eastman Kodak, Allied Chemical, Dow Chemical, Anaconda, American Smelting, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., and Philip Morris.

American Telephone, still clouded by dividend doubts, slipped to a new low since 1938. Lacking rising power were General Motors, Douglas Aircraft, N. Y. Central, American Can, and Johns-Manville.

Backward in the curb were Humble Oil, American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero, and Gulf Oil.

Bond market quotations moved irregularly lower toward the final hour today, a continuation of tax selling accounting for a good part of the business.

Losses in the corporate division were minor, a few ranging to around a point or more. There were a few scattered advances, in some less active issues reaching 1½ points.

Denmark 6s of 1942 broke 14⅛ points on substantial turnover following word payment would not be made when the issue matures on January 1. Other Danish issues were off several points.

Corporate losers included Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, International Telephone 5s, Western Union 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77 "F" and Erie 5s of '75.

Higher were International Hydro Electric 6s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refundings 4s, New Haven convertibles 6s of '48 and 4½s and Southern Pacific 4½s of '69.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec. Wheat		Holiday		
Winnipeg				
May Wheat				74¼
Chicago	1.26	1.25¾	1.25¾	1.26⅛
Minneapolis	1.21⅜	1.21	1.21	1.21¼
Kansas City	1.20¼	1.20⅛	1.20⅛	1.20¼
Winnipeg	Holiday			1.20¼
July Wheat				77¾
Chicago	1.25¾	1.26½	1.26½	1.26¾
Minneapolis			1.22⅝	1.22¾
Kansas City			1.20¾	1.20⅝
Winnipeg	Holiday			
Sept. Wheat				
Chicago			1.27¼	1.27½
May Corn				
Chicago	.83⅜	.83⅜	.83½	.83¼
Kansas City	.78⅛	.78⅛	.78⅛	.78¾
July Corn				
Chicago				
Kansas City	.85	.84⅜	.85	.84⅜
Dec Oats			.80⅛	.80⅛
Winnipeg	Holiday			.47¾
May Oats				
Chicago	.56	.55⅝	.55⅝	.55⅞
Minneapolis	.52⅛	.51⅜	.51⅞	.52
Winnipeg	Holiday			.46¾
Rye, Chicago				
May	.73	.72⅝	.72⅝	.73
July	.75¼	.74⅞	.74⅞	.75⅛
Sept	.77	.76⅝	.76¾	

Lard

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.					
March				9.95	9.95
May				11.32	11.32
				11.72	11.52

Soybeans

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Jan.					
May	1.77⅛	1.77⅞	1.76⅞	1.77⅜	1.77⅝
July	1.78½	1.79	1.78¼	1.78⅝	1.78¾

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8b	95.5
May	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.5b	95.5
July	95.8	95.8	95.5	95.4b	95.5
	Tops				
March	126.0b	127.3a	.....	.....	126.8
May	125.5b	126.5a	.....	.....	126.3
July	125.7	b 125.7a	125.6	125.5b	126.0
b Bid	a Asked				

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.98	17.03	16.95	16.98	17.05
May	17.10	17.18	17.08	17.09	17.19
October	17.17	17.23	17.15	17.16	17.25
December	17.23	17.23	17.15	17.16	17.25
n—Nominal.		.....	.....	17.18n	17.28

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. March	No. 3				
	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.11
World May	No. 4				
	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½	2.67½
World July	No. 4				
	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68½

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.					
March				15.00b	15.00
June				15.00b	15.00
b-Bid				15.00b	15.00

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.46	8.45	8.40	8.45b	8.49
May	8.46	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.49
b—Bid.					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.20	6.22	6.20	6.18b	6.17
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*December	32.70	32.75	32.70	32.75	32.65
*January	32.75	32.95	32.75	32.90	32.50
*February	33.15	33.30	33.15	33.30	33.15
*March	33.50	33.50	33.40	33.50	33.45
	Eggs				
†December	32.25	32.25	32.00	32.00	32.25
†January	31.10	31.10	30.90	31.05	31.15
*S. Fr.s.					
	Potatoes				
January	2.60	2.61	2.60	2.60	2.60
March	3.08	3.10	3.08	3.08	3.02

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Figge. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	3	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	
51⅜	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Adams Ex (.60g)	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
15⅞	9½	Addressog (1)	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
45	34⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	21	36⅜	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
5	1¾	Alaska Juneau	52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	⅛	Alleghany Corp	21	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	4	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
10⅜	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	21	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
21⅛	12	Alleghany pr pf	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Allegh Lud (2½g)	8	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	5	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	13	138½	137	138⅜	+1⅜
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	11	11	11	Dec23
14⅜	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	4	13	12⅝	13	
9	5	Allied Stores	39	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80	80	80	Dec24
37	34⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	47	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅜
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½k	2	14	14	14	— ⅜
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	54	54	54	+ ⅛
227⅛	143⅝	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	6	21	21	21	
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	9	44⅛	42½	42½	—1
9¾	5½	Am Bank N .30g	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	3½	Am Bosch	3	4	4	4	Dec24
39	26⅛	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	15	27	26½	27	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	32	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	+ ⅛
95¼	57	Am Can (4)	37	60¾	59¼	60	
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167⅛	167⅛	167⅛	—9¼
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	9	30¼	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	66¼	66	66	+ ⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Am Ch & C (2g)	8	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	107	108	108	Dec24
121	95	Am Chicle (4a)	2	96	96	96	+1
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
1⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	3¾	Am European	7	5¾	5¾	5¾	Dec23
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	17	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P 3½ pf 1¼k	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec23
28⅜	14¾	A F P 3½ pf 1¾k	2	18½	18	18	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	
38½	29	Am Haw SS (.5g)	4	33¾	31½	33¾	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Am Hide & Lea	9	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	2	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Dec24
2⅛	1¼	Am Home(2.40a)	7	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
30⅛	20	Am Ice	48	1½	1½	1½	
4¼	2⅜	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅜
13¼	6¾	Am Internat'l	19	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
50	38½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	Dec24
17⅛	7¼	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	38	38	38	— ⅛
95¼	77¼	Am Locomotive	32	81¼	80	81	Dec24
133¼	81⅜	Am Loco pf (7k)	7	83		83	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & F (.94g)	12	9	8½	8¾	
23	15½	Am M & Metal	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
		Am Metal (1½g)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
3¼	½	Am Power & Lt	90				— ⅛
46¾	21¼	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	12	22⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
39	17½	AP&L $5pf 4⅜k	16	18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	201	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	38	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (½g)	4	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45⅜	33⅝	Am Smelt (3½g)	38	39⅜	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
155	138⅜	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143⅞	143⅞	143⅞	Dec23
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (3¼g)	7	30¼	29⅜	30¼	+ ¼
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	58	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	14	9⅛	9	9	
13⅛	7	Am Stove (1.50)	7	7	6½	6½	— ½
22⅜	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	3	92	91½	91¾	— ⅛
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	15	15	15	
168¾	120	Am Tel & Tel (9)	103	120⅜	115¼	116½	—4
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	27	44¾	44	44⅜	— ⅛
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	64	45⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148½	148½	148½	Dec20
7	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	6	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
29½	23½	Am Viscose (1g)	21	26⅛	25¼	25¾	— ⅛
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	114¼	114¼	114¼	Dec24
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	74	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
99½	65⅛	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	65⅛	65½	65½	Dec23
8⅝	3½	Am Woolen	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
81¼	51	Am Wool pf(12k)	4	70⅞	70⅝	70⅝	— ⅜
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf (5)	1	47	47	47	— ½
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	78	27	26¼	26¾	+ ⅜
17¼	11⅞	Anchor H (.90g)	4	15	14¼	15	Dec24
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	6	8⅛	8¼	8¼	Dec24
2⅛	⅜	A P W Paper	13	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec24
337⅛	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	3	31⅜	30½	31⅛	Dec24
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	109	108½	108½	Dec23
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	32	3½	2⅞	3	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill ppf (3k)	8	59¼	58½	58¾	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70¼	70¼	70½	Dec23
34⅜	22¼	Armstron' C 2½g	21	21¾	21	21	— ⅜
9¾	6½	Arnold C (¾g)	4	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	5	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	22	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	79½	79½	79½	Dec23
102½	76½	As D 2pf (19¾k)	1	76½	76½	76½	Dec18
35⅛	21	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	36	27½	26¼	26½	— ⅛
70¼	53⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	4	59⅝	59	59⅜	+1⅜
45½	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	14	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
56	16½	Atl G&W Ind (3g)	2	32	32	32	+ ½
28⅛	19½	Atl G & W pf 5g	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
111⅛	107	Atl Refining (1½g)	2	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Dec16
71½	65⅜	Atl Refin pf (4)	19	24	23⅜	23¾	— ⅛
51½	47½	Atlas Corp (1.50g)	45	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
72¼	61	Atlas Cp pf (3)	12	49	49	49	
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (4½g)	2	69	69	69	Dec23
37⅛	13⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	7	8⅛	8⅜	8⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
		Aviat Corp (.15g)	34	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛

B

19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	35	2¾	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8½	3⅛	Bangor & Ar	8	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅝
9⅞	6¾	Barker Bros (1g)	5	6½	6½	6½	Dec24
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	20	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	3	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
104½	102⅞	Beat pf ww (5)	2	104	102⅞	102⅞	Dec 9
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115½	115½	115½	Dec22
8½	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	4	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
41¼	32⅛	Bendix Av (4g)	31	39¼	38½	39¼	+ ¾
20⅞	11	Benef Ind (1.70g)	22	11¼	11	11¼	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	Dec20
34¾	19¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	7	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅞
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	74	62	60	62	+1⅞
131½	116	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	117¾	117¾	117¾	— ¼
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (4)	7	24⅛	22½	22½	—1¼
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	18	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (2g)	2	14⅜	14¼	14¼	Dec23
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	6	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
35	25⅞	Bofin A&B (2g)	4	29¼	29	29	— ⅛
23⅜	17	Bond Sfrs (1.60)	8	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
21⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	16	18¾	17¾	18	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	38	20⅜	19¾	20⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	29	Boston & Maine	4	1⅛		1	— ⅛
17¼	16¾	Bower Roll B (3)	2	29⅞	29½	29½	Dec24
12⅜	6¾	Brewing C(new)	1	17	17	17	+ ¼
25⅜	14⅝	Bridgeport B (1)	14	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
41	24	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅜
45¼	38	Briggs & S (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
2⅝	⅜	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	41⅜	41¾	41¾	—1
6⅝	1	Bkly & Q Trans	12	½	½	½	
7⅝	4¼	Bkly-Man Tr	3	1	1	1	Dec22
44⅛	31¾	Bkly Un Gas	18	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	
23½	12½	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	15	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Budd Mfg	28	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	5	6	6	6	
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	23½	Bulova Watch 2a	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Burling M (1½g)	18	16⅛	16	16⅜	+ ⅜
56⅜	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	+1
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	48	6⅛	5⅞	6	
4⅛	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Dec24
6⅞	4⅛	Butler Br (.60)	14	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
23	18⅛	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
11¾	4	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec24
12	7½	Byers (AM) Co	6	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
		Byron Jack (1g)	6	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅜

C

24⅜	15⅜	Calif Pack (1⅛)	16	18	16⅝	17¼	— ⅛
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	N'v13
1½	½	Callahan Z-Lead	7	½	½	½	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell Wl.60g	3	12⅜	12	12	+ ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	9	12½	12	12	— ⅛
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	43	3⅝	3½	3½	
39⅛	32¾	Cannon Mills (2)	2	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Ad A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	5	29½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	19	2⅝	2½	2½	
87¾	43	Case (JI) Co (7g)	6	63	61½	61½	+1
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	23	36⅞	36⅛	36⅜	+ ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (2g)	15	19½	18⅞	19	
10¼	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	10	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir(1¼a)	3	17⅜	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
4	2¼	Cent Foundry	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17	4¼	Cent RR NJ	4	14½	14	14½	
4	2½	Cent Violetta(1g)	8	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
34⅞	25	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	24	26¼	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
21¼	15	Cert-teed Prod	5	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	
22½	15	Chain Belt (1¾g	2	17	17	17	
18	5⅞	Cham P&F (1g)	7	15⅜	15	15¾	Dec23
44½	31¾	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
102½	83½	Ches & Ohio (2a)	46	32⅝	31½	31½	— ⅝
88	78	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Dec24
36½	30	Ches Corp	3	3	3	3	
23½	12½	Chi & E Ill	—	1	A	A	A

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Chi Mail Or (½g)	6	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅛	9½	Chi Pneu T (2g)	6	17⅛	16	17	+1
44⅛	37⅛	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	—1⅛
54	49	C P T pf(2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec23
		Chi Rock Is & P	1				
		C R I & P 6% pf	2				
		C R I & P 7% pf	8				
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
3	1	Childs Co	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	2	1	1	1	
10⅜	8	City I & F (1.30)	132	43½	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	City Stores	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3½g	6	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 3g	4	31	30¾	31	
43¾	26⅞	Climax M (1.20a)	9	36	35¼	36	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (3g)	19	43¾	43	43½	+ ⅛
106	82¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	9	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
63⅜	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	9	83½	82½	83	— ⅛
161¼	107½	Colgate-P (1¾a)	5	62	62	62	Dec19
106	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	13	113¾	113¾	113¾	+ ⅛
30¼	12⅜	Collins & A (3g)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Dec22
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	4	15	15	15	+ ⅛
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	14	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
11	11	Colum Br B (2g)	8	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
47⅛	1	Col G&E (.10g)	192	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
82⅜	43⅛	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	48	45	46	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
28⅜	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
83	68	Col Carb (4.70g)	5	80	68¼	68¾	Dec24
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	64	17⅜	17	17⅜	— ⅜
104⅜	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	103	103	103	Dec20
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	56	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	102¼	101	101	—2
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	39	8	7¾	8	— ⅛
83	68	Com'th & South	293				
65⅜	39⅞	Com&Sou pf (3)	19	41¾	41	41	—1
30½	30	Com Edis (1.80)	87	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
4	2¼	Conde Nast(¾g)	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Dec24
18⅜	13½	Congoleum (1a)	18	14	13⅞	13⅞	
23⅜	18¼	Cons Aire (4g)	16	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛

Commerce and Finance

Byrd Plan Would Cut Nondefense Costs $1,301,075,000

Business and Industry

War Program Of 78 Billions Is Authorized

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The United States has authorized to date a war expenditures program of $78,212,000,000, including $74,440,000,000 for America's war program and $3,772,000,000 for foreign transactions in the United States, according to the Bureau of Research and Statistics of the Office of Production Management.

Of the $3,772,000,000 authorized for foreign transactions in this country, $3,747,000,000, reports OPM, is for war orders and $25,000,000 for administrative expenses. The figure for America's war program includes the authorizations voted by Congress after Japan's attack upon Pearl Harbor.

While actual expenditures under the war program are not carried in the OPM study beyond Nov. 30, a week before the war broke out, the figures show that total obligations incurred up to the end of last month aggregated $47,726,000,000, against which $13,299,000,000 was paid out. Obligations include contracts awarded and letters of intent to private industry, orders placed with Federal arsenals and navy yards, pay, subsistence and travel for the military and civilian agencies and miscellaneous noncontractual items.

In the following table prepared by the OPM, the war financial program and obligations, by Federal agencies, are listed:

(Subject to Revision)

Agency	Financial Program (a) as of Dec. 15, 1941	Obligations (b) Nov. 30, 1941
	(In millions of dollars)	
Army	$31,979	$21,205
Navy	19,396	15,102
Maritime Commission	2,668	1,644
RFC and subsidiaries	4,347	3,450
Other defense agencies	16,050(c)	6,325
Total	$74,440	$47,726

(a) Financial program includes Congressional cash appropriations, contract and tonnage authorizations, RFC commitments.

(b) Obligations include contracts awarded and letters of intent to private industry, orders placed with Federal establishments, pay subsistence and travel of the armed forces and miscellaneous noncontractual items.

(c) Includes defense aid (Lease-Lend) appropriations of $12,985,000,000 and $3,065,000,000 for other defense agencies.

The war program and obligations, classified by objects, from June, 1940, through the latest reporting date are tabulated in the study as follows:

(Subject to Revision)

Objects	Financial Program as of Dec. 15, 1941	Obligations Nov. 30, 1941
	(In millions of dollars)	
Ordnance	$16,605	$8,850
Airplanes, parts and accessories	13,196	10,025
Naval ships	8,846	7,545
Industrial facilities	8,163	5,805
Posts, depots and stations	5,881	4,135
Other munitions and supplies	5,622	3,522
Stockpiles and miscellaneous Lease - Lend exports	4,674	1,839
Pay, subsistence and travel	4,252	2,513
Merchant ships	3,323	2,112
Housing	942	430
Miscellaneous	2,936	950
Total	$74,440	$47,726

Rail Franchise Tax Deadline Extended By N. J. Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23—Gov. Charles Edison has on his desk today a measure passed by the Legislature which would grant a further extension of time to Feb. 2 for payment by railroads of 1941 franchise taxes. The deadline has already been advanced twice, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 15 and to Dec. 23 while a legislative commission has investigated complaints that the new tax laws would be almost confiscatory to some smaller lines.

The new franchise tax, allowing credit for property tax assessments, levies against earned income. It is objected that some roads with little physical property in New Jersey would be required to pay a large part of their income while others with large property holdings and low rates of earned income might pay no franchise tax at all.

Simultaneously, the Legislature passed a bill authorizing William H. Albright, State Treasurer, to spend up to $50,000 for counsel fees in defense of the new rail tax laws. The State has instituted a suit to test the validity of legislation which cancelled millions of dollars in interest owed by railroads in overdue taxes.

Eastern Utilities Associates

Eastern Utilities Associates reports for the twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1941, consolidated net income of $1,648,288 after all charges, equal to $2.40 a common share and 35 cents a share on the convertible shares after allowance for a $2 common dividend. This compares with net of $1,715,820 for the like period of 1940, equal to $2.50 a common share and 44 cents a share on the convertible.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 211

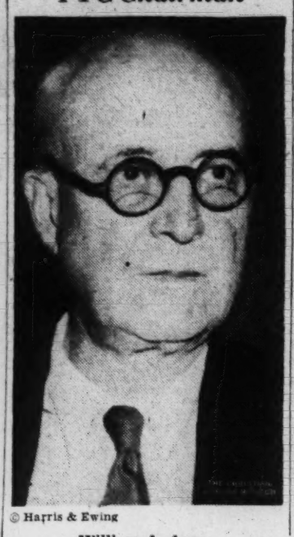
A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable February 2, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on January 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND
Treasurer

Boston, December 23, 1941.

FTC Chairman



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William A. Ayres

Elected chairman of the Federal Trade Commission succeeding Charles H. March. Succession to the chairmanship of the commission is by annual rotation.

New Life Insurance Effective Even If Enemy Invades U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance policies issued to civilians will be fully effective in event of any enemy action in or upon the continental United States, the Institute of Life Insurance said after a nation-wide survey.

But the institute, central source of information for 99 insurance companies, said that generally new life insurance would not cover civilians dying outside the United States as a result of war conditions.

The institute, which said no system of extra premiums for war risks on life insurance is contemplated, drew this general picture of the present and future plans of the companies on new policies:

On two main points the companies were unanimous: Making full payment for the normal death of civilians or the normal death of those in the armed forces within the United States but excluding payment for death in the armed forces outside the United States as a result of war.

Some compaines will make full payment for the normal death of civilians or those in the armed forces outside the continental area; others will not.

Several companies exclude payment for death in the armed forces as a result of enemy action within the United States.

The institute pointed out that any civilian who should now take out new life insurance and later be inducted into the armed forces could continue the payments—if financially able—or have the government make the payments for him up to $5,000.

He would then have to repay the Government at a stated time after the war's end. Or he could, after his induction, take out with the Government life insurance up to $10,000 at a cost less than that charged by a private company.

Firestone Net Rises To $4.37 a Share

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. reported consolidated net income of $11,262,427 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, equal to $4.37 per common share. This compared with $8,652,607, or $3.02 per share, for the 1940 fiscal year.

Net sales were the largest in the company's history, totaling $268,091,826—a 43 per cent increase over the previous sales record of $187,209,292 in 1940, Chairman John W. Thomas told stockholders.

Mr. Thomas said the company's export business increased substantially this year although European markets, with few exceptions, were closed. The increase was attributed to improved economic conditions in Latin America. Net profits from Firestone's foreign subsidiaries were shown as $2,947,154.

Firestone will start operation of a new synthetic rubber factory at Akron early next year, Mr. Thomas added. The factory, built under a contract with the Defense Plant Corp., will have an annual capacity of 10,000 long tons.

OPA Sets Ceiling For Fine Cloths

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has announced revised ceiling prices for cotton "fine goods," based on the market price of raw "spot" cotton.

Cotton "fine goods" are generally manufactured from combed cotton yarn made from long staple cotton, which sells at a premium above ordinary cotton.

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Many New Deal Agencies Stand To Be Sharply Cut, Abolished

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—How it really can be done—how the Government can save $1,301,075,000 in nonessential, nonwar expenditures, item for item, dollar for dollar—is now before the President and Congress in a courageous blueprint provided by a special economy committee headed by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia.

And more savings recommendations are to be forthcoming. Senator Byrd believes that economies up to at least $2,500,000,000 can be made as an indispensable contribution toward financing defense and eliminating waste.

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, signed the report with reservations but his reservations were not that too much was being saved but principally that more savings should be undertaken—and this is a sign that the Administration is at last geneuinely behind the economy effort.

Broad Program

The proposed curtailments cover a wide range of relief, farm, public works and other so-called "depression" projects.

"There is no room for nonessentials in a government stripped for action," the joint committee report said. "Our united purpose is to produce sufficient armament and trained personnel to win this war. Nothing can be permitted to interfere with this objective."

In addition to the proposed $1,301,075,000 cut, the committee asked legislation covering into the Treasury $415,890,061 in reserve funds which have been impounded by the Budget Bureau.

The report, asking abolition of half-a-dozen farm and semirelief agencies, slicing in half federal highway appropriations, deferring $97,726,000 in other public works project and trimming $400,000,000 from WPA, was described as a prelude to more searching committee findings.

Harold D. Smith, who, as Director of the Budget Bureau, is the other committee member of the Government's executive branch, declined to sign the report, saying in a letter yesterday to Senator Byrd:

"In view of my position as head of the bureau and my official participation in the preparation of the President's forthcoming 1943 budget to be submitted Jan. 3, I obviously cannot join in a report which may contain recommendations at variance therewith."

Farm Budget Hit

While Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, both members of the committee, expressed reservations against such reductions as the report proposed in the operating budget of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Morgenthau strenuously advocated even decreases in agricultural aid expenditures. He said:

"Present conditions are radically different from those which the farm program was designed to meet. It is estimated that in 1941 the farmer's share of the national income will be 20 per cent greater than in 1932, notwithstanding a reduction of almost 10 per cent in the proportion of the farm population to the total population of the country.

"Although governmental aid was necessary in order to bring $3,250,000,000 in 1932 up to $8,500,000,000 or more in 1941, certainly after having reached this goal there does not appear to be any reason to continue spending at the same rate. The farmer is getting his share of the total expenditures made by the Government, as the increase in his net income indicates. In addition, there are substantial benefits that will accrue to the farmer from the lend-lease program.

"In view of all these circumstances I feel at this time that we should make drastic cuts in our agricultural expenditures and I would recommend that the Secretary of Agriculture be required to operate the agricultural program included in the budget with an annual appropriation of $500,000,000 less than authorized for the current fiscal year.

"With respect to that part of the agricultural program carried on with funds borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, I would want the committee to make a more thorough investigation of these activities before I make any definite recommendation for reductions in the amounts available for this purpose."

Recommendations

The main economy recommendations of the report are these:

1. Cessation of "new adventures" or commitments in public works or costly government programs, except those imperatively necessary to national defense.

Abolition of the Civilian Conservation Corps to save $246,960,000.

Abolition of the National Youth Administration to save $91,767,000.

Reduction of the WPA program to a $50,000,000 monthly basis during the first quarter of the next fiscal year and to still lower levels thereafter, with a view to saving "at least" $400,000,000 on a program currently costing $875,000,000 a year.

Deferment of all land purchases by the Department of Agriculture to save $3,000,000.

Cuts in the department's overhead expenses to save $50,000,000.

A slash of $100,000,000 in the surplus commodities removal, or stamp plan, program for subsidizing food purchases by relief recipients to the end that farm prices may be stabilized.

Abolition of the $7,122,000 cash and $50,000,000 loan program for subdizing tenant farmers to the end that they may become independent farm owners.

Abolition of the Farm Security Administration with its farflung rural rehabilitation program to save $70,500,000 in cash outlays and $120,000,000 in loan authorizations.

Deferment during the emergency of one half the Federal highways program and "all public works, including Federal dams, flood control, reclamation projects and public buildings not directly essential to national defense," to save $160,000,000 in cash outlays and authorizations.

Explaining why its preliminary and partial proposals are being hurriedly submitted to the President and Congress prior to fuller and more final recommendations, the report says:

"The committee believes that in view of the improved economic situation and the vital new war conditions the agencies of government and the members of Congress should have at the earliest practicable time the benefit of conclusions thus far reached by the committee, and any possible economies which now can be effected should not be deferred."

Economy Vital

"Before the war," the report adds, "economy in non-essential spending was important. Now it is vital. There is no room for nonessentials in a government stripped for action. All non-essential spending must yield to the needs of our defense program."

In stressing the need for budgetary economies, the report states:

"We started this war with a direct federal indebtedness of about $55,000,000,000. The ultimate cost of the war is unpredictable, but to date we have appropriated and authorized $75,000,000,000 for national defense. This is only the beginning.

"Every dollar now added to the public debt without imperative defense need makes it more difficult for America to meet post-war period problems in both domestic economy and foreign trade.

"In this titantic world struggle with totalitarian forces, democracies must not only conquer, they must preserve their democratic system. That means the preservation of solvent government."

The report also notes that "judged by national income, estimated at $105,000,000,000, 1942 will be the most prosperous year in American history."

"This," it adds, "may be compared with the national income of approximately $82,000,000,000 in 1929."

The report concludes that this "is one reason to believe much of the relief expenditures continued from the so-called depression years now can be eliminated. The committee believes that during this emergency the states and localities should reassume, where necessary, responsibilities historically theirs."

Lake Superior Iron Ore Use Hits New High in November

CLEVELAND (AP)—Daily average consumption of Lake Superior iron ore hit an all-time high in November and lower lake supplies of ore were at a record peak on Dec. 1, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Consumption for the month amounted to 6,501,027 gross tons, just below the record monthly mark of 6,612,186 tons of October this year. Due to the fact that November has one less day than October, the daily average use for the latest period was 216,700 tons, against 213,296 tons. The previous daily average peak was 214,917 tons in September this year.

Furnaces have swallowed 69,273,701 tons of the raw material for the first 11 months this year, compared with 56,253,276 tons in the like 1940 period and it is likely the full year's total will exceed 75,000,000 tons.

Stocks of ore at furnaces were 40,244,516 tons Dec. 1 and on Lake Erie docks 5,290,117 tons for an aggregate lower lake supply of 45,534,633 tons, highest in the annals of the industry. This is sufficient for over six months operation at the current rate.

One month ago stocks amounted to 43,945,751 tons and a year ago were 41,711,704 tons.

With the addition of a new furnace by Bethlehem Steel Corp. at Lackawanna, N. Y., during November, 177 or an available 188 stacks were in blast on the first day of this month, compared with 176 a month ago and 166 a year ago.

Jones & Laughlin Dividend Ordered on Suit Dismissed

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation directors acted promptly on dividends after dismissal in Federal Court of a suit opposing a recent merger.

Judge F. P. Schoonmaker upheld the merger of the concern with two coal subsidiaries and the recapitalization plan, and in a supplementary action signed an order dissolving an injunction against payment of a 60-cent dividend on the common stock.

This dividend was originally payable Oct. 6 to stockholders of record Sept. 3. Directors ordered this paid immediately, and then declared another dividend of 75 cents on the common stock, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 24. There are outstanding 1,310,240 shares of common stock.

War Activity To Dominate 1942 Business

NEW YORK (Wide World)—War activity will dominate 1942.

Seventeen editors of specialized business and trade magazines have been scanning the year just closing and the 1942 horizons.

Here are some of their flash observations:

J. A. Livingston, staff economist, Business Week: The war outlook is now the business outlook. Not only will American sentiment during 1942 move up and down with the fortunes of war, but all industrial activity will be concentrated toward producing the necessary fighting equipment for our Army and Navy.

Leslie E. Neville, editor, Aviation: Declarations of war by the Axis powers have found our aviation industry well prepared on all fronts. During 1941 expansion of military aviation in the United States progressed as rapidly as humanly possible. Military aircraft production increased three-fold over 1940, the total for this year being approximately 20,000 planes. Production reached well over 2,000 planes a month by the year end, and should total 3,000 a month by the summer of 1943.

Big Building Year

Waldo G. Bowman, editor, Engineering News-Record: The die is already cast for 1942's construction program. It is more for war, less for essential civilian needs, and none at all for peace and the pursuit of happiness. But a big construction year is ahead.

Burnham Finney, editor, American Machinist: Over $1,000,000,000 of machine tools will be produced in the United States in 1942. In a normal year machine tool builders do a business of $100,000,000 annually.

L. C. Morrow, editor, Factory Management and Maintenance: Both good and bad business will characterize the manufacturing industries in 1942. Total value of output will reach a new high. At the same time, there will be considerable unemployment, caused by scarcity of materials in some nondefense lines. This unemployment will increase during the first quarter, probably becoming less after that, as allocations take more account of the need for civilian goods manufacture.

Sidney D. Kirkpatrick, editor, Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering: The chemical industry enters the new year faced with the task of meeting a demand far beyond anything it has yet experienced.

S. B. Williams, editor, Electrical World: The output of kilowatt hours of electric utilities in 1941 will be approximately 168,000,000,000, a record high, and compared with 144,985,000,000 in 1940.

Record Textile Activity

Douglas G. Woolf, editor, Textile World: Textile activity in 1941 shattered all past records. As for 1942, the formal entry of this country into the war promises a continued high production rate.

H. C. Parmelee, editor, Engineering and Mining Journal: Domestic production of, and demand for nonferrous metals—copper, zinc and lead—in 1941 passed all previous records. Although the mining industry accepts the wisdom of a measure of price control, nevertheless it believes that domestic production of major nonferrous metals can be stimulated only by relaxing the present rigid price regulation.

Sydney A. Hale, editor, Coal Age: United States bituminous coal production in 1941 probably will exceed 500,000,000 net tons, compared with 452,445,000 in 1940, making 1941 the best year since 1929.

W. T. Stuart, managing editor, Electrical Contracting: In spite of copper restrictions and drastic limits on non-defense building, the over-all 1942 electrical construction business volume will probably exceed 1941 by a wide margin.

John J. Welch, editor, Mill Supplies: The effect of defense and war on industrial activity is graphically reflected in the industrial supply field where distributors of tools, supplies and equipment for industry have experienced an increase of approximately 125 per cent in demand for their products.

Electric Equipment

Keith Henney, editor, Electronics: Use of electronic devices (radio equipment, tubes, electrical controls, etc.) by industry has advanced at remarkable speed. It is estimated that there is a minimum of 2,000 plants, small and large, now developing and building electronic equipment.

George F. Nordenholt, editor, Product Engineering: During the year 1942, designs of machines and products for civilian use will, by force of circumstances, undergo sweeping changes. For the past year or more design engineers have been concentrating their efforts to develop new designs that can be made out of materials more readily available, that will require less material or that, through standardization and design simplification, will reduce the amount of waste or scrap material produced in the manufacturing operations.

Carl W. Stocks, editor, Bus Transportation: Bus travel was heavier during 1941 than in any previous year in history.

L. V. Burton, editor, Food Industries: Nothing will bring about food rationing in 1943 more quickly than failure to make adequate provisions for future food preservation today.

R. K. Tomlin, editor, Construction Methods: From now on, construction will limit its activities to an all-out defense effort.

Vast Migratory Movement Looms Due to War Effort

(Third of a Series of Articles on Rationing)

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As war shortages develop apace and rationing becomes a matter of public discussion, it rapidly become obvious that enormous dislocations are about to take place in ordinary American life despite its remoteness from the actual fields of battle.

These dislocations are likely to take at least three major forms.

First, the everyday and holiday habits of Americans are about to be changed radically due to the shortage of more and more of what had come to be considered, to use an Irish bull, as "essential luxuries."

Second, hundreds of thousands and probably millions of working men and women are likely to have to change jobs, as their work in the production of civilian goods folds up and they are wanted in defense factories sometimes hundreds of miles away.

And thirdly the whole business structure of the country is apparently about to be changed over as rationing and allocations, instead of the free-price system, become the heart of the distribution mechanism.

Radical Changes Foreseen

Illustrations of the change in everyday civilian habits are already coming along. Shortage of automobiles, rubber tires, and within the near future of gasoline transportation probably means that pleasure driving will be radically cut down. Many Americans have learned almost to live in cars. The change will, in turn, considerably lower state revenues from automobile licenses and from gasoline sales, and have an unfavorable effect on the business of road houses, country taverns, hot-dog stands and filling stations. Lack of golf equipment and tennis balls will change the playing habits of many people.

Nevertheless by comparison with the rationing in other industrial countries like Britain, Germany, Italy and Japan, Americans will probably be subject at worst only to what might be called "rationing de luxe." For the most part only the top is likely to be clipped off the American standard of living. Iron rations of food and clothing such as apply in the other warring countries are far away. Lack of ordinary house-heating, of practically all civilian transportation, of telephone service, children's toys, etc., such as has been suffered by other nations, are far from American shores.

Migratory Movement Seen

In fact the second type of dislocation, that of labor from civilian into war industries, is likely to be far more serious. Distribution facilities for automobiles and gasoline, for instance are likely to be hard hit. In many, perhaps the prepondera.ce of cases, it may be impossible to convert a civilian factory to war purposes, and the employees will have to pull up from ghost towns and move to defense towns, where the authorities will be hard put to it to provide adequate living quarters. Probably the most extensive migratory movement in American history is now about to get under way.

However, it is bound to be a much more cheerful migration than those of the thirties The Joads were moving they hardly knew whither, through being forced out of their livings This time working families will be moving toward certain jobs.

The third dislocation, that involved in the change-over of the nation's business habits, has already been foreshadowed in the decline of Wall Street and the movement of business men to Washington. Within the last two years stock trading, foreign exchange, and investment banking have suffered serious declines. More significant, vast segments of trade have been virtually put out of business as the government has taken over the import of strategic materials and the export of lease-lend supplies, which now constitute the bulk of American exports.

Provision Against Higher Prices

One by one most of the trading posts in the commodity futures exchanges have been closed and in the others, with a few notable exceptions, trading volume has dwindled to a trickle as Washington has taken one step after another to stabilize commodity prices. Every day new orders from OPM, OPA, or SPAB cut off or further restrict private trading.

It is becoming obvious that the further rationing is extended, the less is the danger of "inflation" or a runaway cost of living. When consumers cannot bid against each other they cannot drive prices up. And since it appears that rationing is to be far more pervasive during this war than 25 years ago, it follows that the cost of living is likely to have less of a rise.

In fact, rationing may be considered as the consumer's protection against high living costs. It assures him that in order to have his essential needs he will not have to bid against his neighbors and fellow consumers.

One of the long-term consequences of pervasive rationing will be on the prospects of post-war inflation or deflation. Obviously the wider rationing cuts into the American standard of living, the larger will be the backlog of civilian wants rolled up against the day of peace. Nor will these wants in that better day be without the purchasinng power to make them good. What the public does not spend for rationed goods will presumably go into defense bonds, already selling at the rate of probably $10,000,000,000 a year. Those postponed "savings" will be precipitated into purchasing power after the war.

Copper Prices May Be Permitted to Go Higher, It Is Hinted

NEW YORK (AP)—Copper prices may be permitted to move higher if such a change would mean more production, copper trade circles believe.

They reported price administration officials at Thursday's government-management-labor conference hinted at such a revision, but were without definite plans.

Copper prices meanwhile were continued at 12 cents a pound, Connecticut Valley, for domestic metal. December allocation certificates were about cleaned up. Export copper was quiet at 11¼ cents a pound, New York.

Lead industry spokesmen said the January emergency pool would show little change from November and December, indicating tonnage of about 25,000 to 27,000 tons would come from foreign sources and about 15 per cent or 6,000 to 7,000 tons of domestic output would go into the pool.

Lead prices continued at 5.85 cents a pound, New York, and 5.70 cents, St. Louis, with demand ahead of supply.

A fair-sized portion of the December zinc emergency pool was ordered distributed.

The remainder, the so-called "free" zinc, was strictly rationed by principal primary producers at 8.25 cents a pound, East St. Louis.

Southern Ry. Net Income More Than Doubled in '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Ernest E. Norris, President of the Southern Railway Co., estimated the road's 1941 earnings would be $17,734,875, compared with actual net income of $7,352,072 in 1940.

That figure would be equivalent to $11.35 a common share, compared with $3.35 a common share reported for 1940.

Mr. Norris estimated the company's 1941 tax bill would be $9,000,000 larger than that of 1940.

Wage increases and vacations with pay will cost Southern about $8,700,000 a year, he added.

Paint Sales Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense paint requirements helped swell the Devoe & Reynolds Paint Co. sales in the past year to the largest in the company's history, E. S. Phillips, President, told the concern's annual sales meeting. Sales exceeded $18,000,000 during the year ended Nov. 30, an increase of 27.1 per cent over the previous period, Mr. Phillips said.

Auto Output For 1941 Is Over 5 Million

DETROIT (AP)—The Nation's motorcar industry has completed passenger car production for the calendar year 1941 with an indicated output of approximately 5,100,000 passenger and commercial vehicles. But for the restrictions placed on normal car manufacturing activities after last Aug. 1, the aggregate would have come close to the 1929 record total of 5,600,000 units.

What lies ahead of the industry in so far as production for civilian use is concerned is more obscure right now than at any time in the current model period. The rationing system now being set up to dispense the limited supply of new automobile tires is ready to function also, it is said in trade circles, in the distribution of new automobiles should that become necessary.

With respect to production the automobile makers know only that they may proceed on a rigidly curtailed schedule during January. What may be done in February and subsequent months has not yet been determined.

The industry's books for the year will show sales activities in the first seven months topping anything in its history followed by an almost perpendicular drop in the final months that brought merchandising to the other extreme for a time.

To this sudden withdrawal of buying interest despite curtailment of production and predictions of an impending scarcity may be attributed to accumulation of a field stock of unsold new cars now totaling approximately 300,000 units. Contrary to the expectations of many trade experts the further restriction on car manufacturing following the United States entry into the war did not precipitate a scramble for available new passenger vehicles.

There are many among the trade authorities who assert that new-car demand will surge upward soon after the turn of the year instead of in March or early in April as had been expected under the original production program.

Such a development, these same sources say, could precipitate car rationing and possibly a ceiling on used car prices, two things that have been speculated upon somewhat vaguely for the last three or four months.

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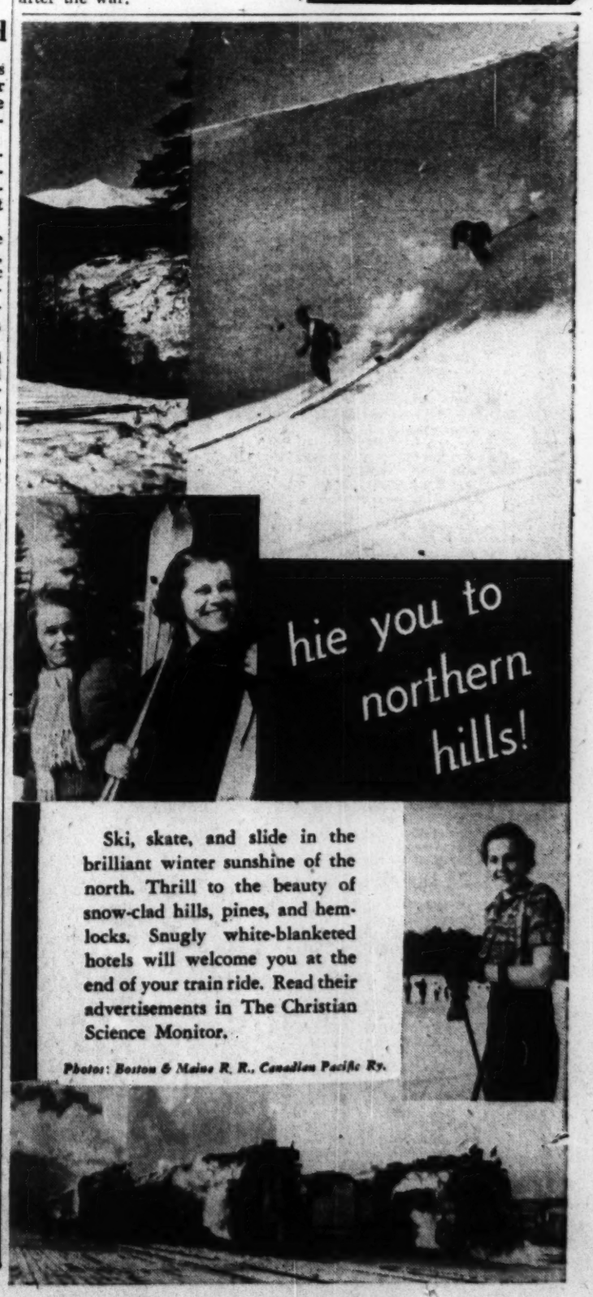

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Photos: Boston & Maine R. R., Canadian Pacific Ry.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s 46-44	105.3	105.3	105.3
97 2½s 72-67	100.00	100.00	100.00

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	51	51	51
1 Adams Exp 4s 47	100	100	100
2 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89	89	89
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	69	69	69
8 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	56½	56⅜	56⅜
10 Am&For P 5s 2030	59	59	59
1 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¼	103¼	103¼
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅝	106¼	106¼
9 AM T&T 3¼s 61	107	106¾	106⅝
72 Am T & T 3s '56	107⅜	107½	107⅜
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Arm Del 4s '58	104	103¾	104
7 AT & SF 4s '95	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
15 AT & SF a] 4s '95 st	88	87½	87½
2 Atl & Birm 4s '33	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 A C Line 1st 4s '52	77¾	77½	77¾
8 A C Line cll 5s '52	67¾	67¾	67½
17 A C Line 4½s '64	60	60	60
1 A C Line 5s '45	95	95	95
3 B & O 1st mtg 4s st	57¾	57⅝	57⅝
30 B & O '95 st A	29¼	29	29⅛
18 B & O '96 st C	33	32¾	33
18 B & O '96 st D	29	28¾	29
20 B & O 2000 st D	29	28¾	29
20 B & O '96 st F	31½	31¼	31¼
39 B & O cv '60 st	54¼	54	54
20 B & O 4s '48	45	44⅜	44⅜
28 B & O PLE&WV 4s'51 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
1 B & O S W '50 st	44½	44½	44½
8 B & O T C 4s '59	107½	107½	107½
1 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	131¼	131¼	131¼
5 Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
10 Beneficial Loan 2¾s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	75	74	75
5 Boston & Me 5s '67	74	74	74
10 Bost & Me 4¾s '61	34¼	34	34
9 Boston & Me 4½s '70	71	70⅞	71
5 Boston & Me 4s '60	85	85	85
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	102	102	102
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	33⅞	33¾	33⅞
10 Buf R&P 5'57 st	53	53	53
1 Bush Term 5s '55	68½	68½	68½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	105	105	105
3 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	81¾	81⅝	81¾
6 Can Pac 5s 54	62	62	62
6 Can Pac 4s perp	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2 Celanese 3s 55	92½	92⅜	92⅜
10 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	25	24½	24½
16 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	2¼	2¼	2¼
5 Cen of Ga 5s 59C	2	2	2
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	9	8⅝	8⅞
44 Cen Pac 5s 60	46¼	45¾	46⅛
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	68¼	68	68
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 Mod	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
10 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	11⅜	11½	11½
25 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	12⅛	11¾	12
7 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
2 Chi&Alton 3s 49	10¾	10¾	10¾
12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	64	64	64
5 CB&Q 4½s 77	73¼	73	73
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
8 CB&Q 4s 89 Ill st	23	22	22
20 Chi&E Ill inc 97	61½	61½	61½
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	8¾	8¾	8½
95 CMSP&P 5s 75	1⅝	1½	1⅝
237 CMSP&P a] 4s 2000	38	38	38
13 CMSP&P 4½s 89	37¾	37⅞	38
13 CM&SP 4½s 89C	37¾	37¾	37¾
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	36¾	36¾	36¾
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Chi&NW 6½s 36	12½	12½	12¼
10 Chi&NW 5½s 2037	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
50 Chi&NW cv 4¾ 49	12¼	12¼	12¼
25 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	12	11¾	12
7 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20	20	20
7 Chi & NW 4s 87	18½	18	18
11 Chi & NW 3½s 87	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 CRI & P 4½s 52A	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
4 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	16¾	16½	16¾
2 CRI & P 4s 88	9	8¾	8¾
29 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	93½	93⅛	93⅛
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	32	31⅞	31⅞
1 Childs Co 5s 43	41	40⅝	40⅝
14 CCC & St L 4½s 77	73½	73½	73½
1 CCC & St L gen 4s 93	70½	70½	70½
1 CCC & St L & 90 St L	78¼	77¾	77¾
1 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	64¾	64¾	64¾
16 Clev Un Term 5s 73	56⅛	56	56
12 Clev Un Term 4½s 77	81⅛	81½	81½
10 Col P & I 70	14	13⅝	13⅝
10 Col & So 4½s 80	98	96½	97
6 Columbia G 5s 52 May	97½	96½	97
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	24¾	24½	24½
12 Coml Mack inc 69ww	102¾	102½	102½
8 Con Edis 3½s 65	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Gas cv 3½s 51	80	80	80
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	108	107¾	107¾
4 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	102	102	102
2 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	22	22	22
1 CubaNoRyb½s42rct	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
10 Cuba RR 6s 46	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	49½	49¼	49¼
1 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	9¾	9½	9¾
6 D&RG 4s 36	1¼	1¼	1¼
24 D&RG West 5s 55	1	1	1
9 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	9⅝	9½	9½
4 D&RG West 5s 78	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Elec Auto L 2¾s 50	104½	104½	104½
2 ElginJoliet&E3¼s70	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
13 Erie rfg 5s 67	27	26⅞	27
18 Erie rfg 5s 75	50⅜	50⅛	50⅜
16 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	86½	86½	86½
17 Erie 4s 95 wi	58⅜	59½	59½
2 Erie gen lien 4s 96	121⅜	121½	121⅜
1 Erie Genee 6s 57	94	94	94
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
3 Fla E Cst 5s 74	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Fla E Cst 5½ 74 ct	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 FondaJ&G2-4s82fnd	70½	70	70
20 Francis Sug 6s 56	95¼	95⅛	95¼
8 GenStiCast 5½s 49	78⅞	78⅝	78⅝
7 Goth Silk Ho 5s 46	83¾	83¾	83¾
13 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	95⅞	95½	95½
60 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	93¾	93¾	93¾
13 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	64⅛	64⅛	64⅛
1 Gulf M&Oh 4s 75	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 Gulf St Sti 4½s 61	126	126	126
2 Hocks V 4½s 99	33½	33¾	33½
3 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	34½	33¾	33¾
43 HudMan rfg 5s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
15 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	35	35	35
1 Ill Cen 4s 53	35¾	35¾	35¾
25 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	34½	34	34
36 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	43	43	43
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	37½	37	37
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	34⅞	34	34
10 IC&CSL&NO 3½s 63	11½	11½	11½
16 Int Gt Nor A 6s 52	10½	10½	10½
10 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	20¾	20½	20½
13 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Int Paper 6s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Int Paper 5s 47	32½	33	33
19 Int T&T 4½s'52	36½	36½	36½
20 Int T&T 5s 55	¾	¾	¾
20 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	42	42	42
2 James F&Clea 4s 59			

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	94¾	94¾	94¾
7 K C South 5s 50	65	64	65
12 K C Term 4s 60	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Koppers Co 3½s 61	105	105	105
6 L S & M S 3½s 97	36	36	36
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	94½	94½	94½
5 LehAN Eng 4s 65A	67½	67	67
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	41	40½	41
3 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	38	27½	27½
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	25	24½	24½
61 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	49	49	49
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	105	105	105
1 Libbg McN&L 4s 55	121½	121½	121½
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	78	78	78
3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	88¾	88½	88½
6 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	45¾	45¾	45½
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	42¾	42½	42½
5 Manati Sug 4s 57	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	59½	60½	60½
1 Mich Cen 3½s 51	16¼	16½	16½
8 MilSpara&NW 4s 47	6	6	6
1 M&St L 5s 34 ct	1¾	1¾	1¾
1 M&StL 4s 49	3¾	3¼	3¼
5 MSP&SSM&A 4s 46	60	60	60
2 MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	9	9	9
17 MSP&SSM gtd5s 38	9	9	9
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	22½	22½	22½
27 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 M-K-Tex a] 5s 67	19	18¾	19
8 M-K-T 4½s 78	28¼	27½	27¾
58 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	18⅝	18	18
15 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	⅝	⅝	⅝
20 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	20¾	20½	20¾
28 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	20	20	20
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	20¾	20¾	20¾
25 Mo Pac 5s 77F	20¼	20¼	20¼
6 Mo Pac 5s H 80 ct	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
20 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	1¾	1¾	1¾
83 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	11¼	11¼	11¼
23 Mon W Pa PS 6s '65	105½	105½	105½
3 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	55	55	55
2 Montreal Tr 5s A '55	33	33	33
17 Mor & Essex 5s '55	29¾	29¾	29¼
21 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34	34
14 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
12 Nat Dairy 3¼s'60	62	61	62
1 N Eng RR 4s 45	38	37¼	38½
33 N O Tex & M 5½s'56	38¾	38¼	38¼
5 N O Tex & M 5s '54 St	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 N O Tex & M 5s B '54 ct	38	38	38
4 N O Tex & Mex 5s '56 C	39	39	39
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	13	13	13
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	46½	46½	46½
118 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47	47	47
2 NYC cn 4s '98	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 NYC cv 3¼s '52	46¼	46	46¼
7 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 reg	44	44	44
4 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71¼	71	71
23 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60½	60	60
3 NY Dock Cv 4s 51	58	58	58
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	50	50	50
37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29	29¾
36 NYNH&H 4½s 67	26	25½	26
36 NYNH&H 4s 56	23½	23¼	23¼
1 NYNH&H 4s 57	3	3	3
3 NYNH&H 3½s 47	21½	21½	21½
2 NY S&W gen 5s 40	8	8	8
3 NY&W&Bost 4½s 46	3	3	3
1 NL&O Pow 5s 55A	110¼	110¼	110¼
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	56¾	56¼	56½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	48	47¾	48
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¼	45¼	45¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 97	70½	70	70
26 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41¼	41¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107¾	107½	107½
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	77¼	77¼	77¼
1 Pac G&E 3s 70	100	100	100
1 Pac G&E 3½s 66	105½	105½	105½
1 Pac G&E 4½s 68	105	105	105
1 Pen P&L 4½s 74	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107¼	107	107
13 Pen RR gen 5s 68	119⅝	119⅜	119⅜
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	101	101	101
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	87	86¼	87
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	110¼	110⅛	110½
3 Pen RR 4s 48	89¼	89	89
13 Pen RR 3¾s 70	81⅛	80¾	81
11 Pen RR 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Peoria&PekUn5½s74	65½	65½	65½
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	56½	56½	56½
2 PereMarq 4½s 80	102½	102½	102½
1 Phila Vo 4¼s 61	5	4⅞	4⅞
16 Ph Read C&I cv 6s49	23¼	22¾	22¾
29 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	2	1¾	2
11 Philippine Ry 4s 37	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 Philippine Ry 4s 37ct	104	103⅝	103⅝
13 Phillips Pet 1¼s 51	106	106	106
1 PCC & SL 5s 70A	56	56	56
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	76	79¼	79¼
7 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	90	90	90
1 Pressed Sti C 5s 51	218	218	218
5 Pub Svc E&G 5s 2037	75½	75½	75½
1 Readg 4½s 97 A	75	75	75
10 Readg 4½s 97 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s 56	36	36	36
3 Rio Gr Wst 1st 4s 39	36¼	36¼	36¼
42 Rio Gr W cl1 4s 49	11	10¾	10¾
5 RI Ark & L 4½s 34	9¼	9¼	9¼
5 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	93	93	93
1 StLIM&Sou 5s 2000	68¾	68¾	68¾
2 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	30	30	30
39 St L S F 5s 50 B	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St L S F 5s B 50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
47 St L S F 4½s 78	10¼	10	10¼
11 St L S F 4½s 78ct st	9¼	9¼	9¼
104 St L S F 4s 50 A	14	14	14
1 St L S W 1st 5s 90	77½	77½	77½
53 St L S W 2d 4s 89	53	53	53
19 St L S W rfg 5s 50	6¾	6¾	6¾
3 St P & K C Sh 4½s 41	99½	99¼	99¼
2 S A&A Pass 4s 43	5½	5⅜	5⅜
15 Seab A L 5s 45 ct	4¾	4½	4¾
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9	9	9
1 Sea A L 5s 50 st	4¼	4½	4¼
10 Sea AL 4s 59s	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 Sea AL rfg 4½s9ct	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 Sea AL rfg 5s 35 A ct	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Shell Un 2¼s 64	97	96½	96½
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Socony-Vac 3s264	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105	105	105
1 So Cal Pow 6s 47	45⅜	44¼	45⅜
24 Sou Pac 4½s 68	45	44½	44½
28 Sou Pac 4½s 81	45	44½	45
53 So Pac 4½s 69	60¼	60	60
12 So Pac rfg 4s 56	47¾	47¾	47¾
5 So Pac cn 4½s 49	78¾	78⅝	78⅝
24 So Pac 3¾s 46	47	46½	46¾
24 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	79	78⅞	78⅞
44 South Ry gn 5s 56	74⅞	74¼	74⅞
1 South Ry gen 6s 56	87¼	87¼	87¼
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	58¼	57¾	58
34 South Ry gen 4s 56	104¾	105½	105½
15 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104	104	104
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
3 Tex Corp 3s 59	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	89½	89½	89½
8 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	58⅛	57¾	58⅛
8 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	58	58	58
12 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	12¼	12¼	12¼
26 Third Ave a] 5s 60	48¾	48½	48½
12 Third Ave 4s 60	104½	104½	104½
1 Tri Continent 5s 53			

Foreign Bonds

	High	Low	2:00
1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 47	23	23	23
3 Antioquia 7s 45 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Antioquia 7s 46 B	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Antioquia 7s 45 D	9¾	9¾	9¾
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	67	67	67
25 Australia 5s 55	47½	46¼	46¼
17 Australia 4½s 56	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
12 Brazil 8s 41	18	18	18
3 Brazil 6½s 26-57	56¾	56¾	56¾
3 Buen A 4½s Aup 76	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Buen A 4¾s 78	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Canada 5s 52	98½	98½	98½
25 Canada 4½s 60	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 ChileMtgBk6s61 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
9 ChileMtgBk6s 62 asd	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Chile 7s 42	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Chile 6s 60 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
8 Chile 6s 6- Jan asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Chile 6s 61 Feb	13¼	13¼	13¼
3 Chile 6s 6s Feb asd	14	13⅝	14
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
6 Chile 6s 62 asd	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s 63 asd	37¼	37¼	37¼
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	29	29	29
10 Colomb 3s70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
20 Cuba 5½s 45	45	44	44½
42 Denmark 6s 42	26	26	25
6 Denmark 5½s 55	25½	23½	24¼
14 Denmark 4½s 62	5	5	5
6 Greek 6s 68 pt pd	¾	¾	¾
1 Kreuger&T 5s 5oct	70	70	70
1 Mendoza (Prov) 4s 54	60	60	60
1 Met Water 5½s 50	5	5	5
11 Mex 5s asd 45	9¾	9¾	9¾
3 Minas Ger 6½s 59	47½	47	47
4 Noray 4½s 65	58½	58½	58½
3 Panama 2½s 94 A st	7	7	7
2 Peru 1st 4s 60	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Peru 2nd 4s 1961	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Poland 8s 50	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	8¼	8¼	8¼
11 Sante Fe (Prov)4s 64	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝
14 Sao Paulo 8st 8s 50	25	25	25
1 Sao Paulo 6t 7s 58	24½	24½	24½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	4	4	4
4 Serbs Cts St 7s 62	52	52	52
7 Urug a] 3¾s 4s 4¼s 79	52	52	52

Total today, 4,709,000; previous day, 7,662,100; week ago, 7,733,600; year ago, 10,897,050; two years ago, 9,683,250. Jan. 1 to date, 2,067,482,350; year ago, 1,646,088,025; two years ago, 2,043,568,375.

xIn-interest. dDeclaration. xinEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 26

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
1.00a	Bird & Son, Inc	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	72½	72½	72½	72½
2.00	Bos Edison	21	20½	20½	21
5.00	Bos Elevated	41	40½	41	40½
1.80b	Bos Her. Tray	13½	13½	13½	13
...	Bos & M pr pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
...	Bos & Me A pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
...	Bos & M st A pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	Bos & M st B pf	1½	1½	1½	1½
.72b	Bos Personal Prop	16	15¼	15¾	16
...	Bos & Prov	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
.50a	Coppe. Range East Gas & Fel	80c	75c	75c	75c
2.25a	East G & F pf	24½	23¾	24	25½
...	East Mass St Ry	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
...	East Mass A	2¼	2¼	4¾	4¾
...	Eastern SS	3	3	3	3
2.50	First Nat Stores	34½	33½	34½	35
...	Hath Bak pf	26½	26½	26½	26½
...	Lamson	1½	1½	1½	1½
...	Maine Cent	13c	12c	12c	13c
...	Mass Util Asso	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
...	Mergenthaler	43¾	43¾	43¾	5
4.00a	Narr Rac A	101	100½	100½	100½
7.00a	NE Tel&Tel	34c	30c	31c	33c
...	North Butte	7c	3c	3c	9c
...	NE Tel pfs	70c	10c	10c	15c
...	Old Col RR	15c	90c	90c	64c
...	Quincy Min	80	⅞	⅞	⅞
.67½a	Shawmut Assoc	26¾	26	26	25
1.60	Torrington	48¾	48	48	48¾
3.50b	Unit Sh Mf	42½	42½	42½	43
1.50	Un Sh M pf	20c	16c	16c	20c
...	Utah M&T	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½
3.25a	Warren S D				

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. aPaid or payable in 1941, no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1941 on account of accumulations.

New Haven November Net Off

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Railroad reported a November net income of $193,543, which includes an accrual of $492,900 for increased wages and special non-operating taxes resulting from recent agreements with operating and non-operating unions. The net income compared with earnings of $441,837 in November, 1940.

Bulova Watch Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bulova Watch Co. reported it had given all its employees a Christmas bonus amounting to $250,000, and urged them to invest in defense bonds.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	8¼	9¼
American Hardware Co	17	19
American Manufacturing	19	25
American Manufac 5 pf	80	85
American Wringer Co	3½	5
†Amoskeag Company	73	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	27	30
Appleton Company	108	111
Appleton Company 7 f	2½	3½
Applied Arts Corp	39	42
Arlington Mills	7¼	8½
Arnold Print Works	21½	23½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	1½	2¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	14	16
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18¼	20¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	103½	..
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	6¾	7¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	4	50
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	100	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	19	13¾
Boston Wharf Company	29	32
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	3¼	4
Botany Worsted Mills pf	72	76
Brinks Inc	3	4
Campbell A S Co Inc	40	..
Central Railway Signal A	25½	28½
Chapman Valve Manufac	12	14
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	25	28
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	24½	27
Domestic Finance Corp pf	67	71
Draper Corporation	13½	15½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	4½	5½
Eastern Corporation	16¼	18¼
Eastern Corporati no pf	9	10½
Exolon Co.	12	14
Family Loan Society Inc	22	24
Family Loan Society pf A	28	31
Franklin Process	8	9½
Fruit of the Loom	12¾	13¾
General Fire Extinguisher	31	35
General Machinery	9½	11½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	13	15
Goodall Worsted Company	7½	8½
Graton & Knight Co	69½	74½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	14	17
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	32	35
Great Northern Paper Co	50	56
Greenfield Tap & Die 56 pf	15	18
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	11	12½
Harrington & Richardson	4¾	6¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	9½	11½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18	19½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co.	22	25
Hooker Electro Chem	45½	47½
Hygrade Sylvania Corp pf	9¾	10½
International Machine Tool	9	10½
Keith-Albee-Orpheum Co	3	4
Kendall Company	15½	17½

Fall of Hong Kong Puts Singapore Under New Peril

Continued from Page 1

Colonial Office declared last night, sadly announcing the surrender.

No further resistance, it said, was possible.

Without estimating the figures, the Foreign Office asserted that "military and civilian casualties were heavy. . . ."

The announcement said the lack of water was one of the great handicaps of the British troops, the Canadians and the Indian Sikhs who fought step by step back across the mainland section of the Colony and then held out desperately and with little hope in the fortified mountain fastnesses of the island.

Gallant Fight Made

As the Japanese wrested away one after another of the Hong Kong settlements and smashed water mains by shelling and bombardment, water supplies of the hard-pressed garrison dwindled until, the announcement said, "two days ago there remained but one day's supply."

The British public had been prepared for days for word that the back-to-the-sea defense had crumbled.

The word, which came finally in the gray of Christmas twilight, said:

"The Governor of Hong Kong regrets that he has been advised by the military and naval commanders that no further effective resistance can be made and he is taking action in accordance with that advice.

"It will be remembered that the Japanese effected landing in strength at several points on the island on Dec. 18. To many it seemed that the end must be near; yet for seven days under relentless artillery fire not only from the mainland but from heights on the island the garrison fought on, refusing three demands to surrender.

Water Mains Wrecked

"The water supply soon gave cause for anxiety. Important reservoirs fell into Japanese hands. Water mains were destroyed by bombardment. The Public Works Department struggled bravely to effect a remedy, but the enemy destroyed the pipes again and again.

"Two days ago there remained but one day's supply. Military and civilian casualties were heavy, but under the inspiring leadership of Governor Sir Mark Young the morale of all was admirable.

"So ends a great fight against overwhelming odds. The courage and determination of the Royal Navy and troops from Britain, Canada and India as well as local volunteer units, including many Chinese, will long be remembered."

Ordered to Stack Arms

Tokyo reported by official broadcast that the remnants of the British Imperial garrison at Hong Kong, estimated at 6,000 men, had been ordered to stack arms by noon today.

The Japanese demands, according to the Tokyo reports, provided:

1. Stationing of a "certain number" of Japanese troops for maintenance of order.

2. British assumption of full responsibility for cessation of hostilities and prevention of "untoward incidents."

3. That decisions on further details of the British surrender should be made later.

Meanwhile, Seki Yano, Japanese Consul General at Hong Kong, together with 22 other Japanese nationals, including members of the consular staff, who had been interned by British authorities since the start of the Japanese conflict, have been freed.

Escorted by a British official, Japanese Army and Navy representatives found part of the consular staff at the Consulate General and other Japanese, including Mr. Yano, living in a tent camp on Stanley Peninsula—all unharmed.

The Tokyo report said that the final Japanese military action against Hong Kong was at 5:50 p. m., Dec. 25, when Japanese bombers dumped their last load of bombs on the besieged British troops—Canadians, Britons and Indians. The British surrender came at 5:50 p. m.

Drive South Stemmed

Official British reports meanwhile indicated that the Japanese drive southward down the Malayan Peninsula against British defenses 300 miles north of Singapore had been stemmed, although there was haphazard dive-bombing by Japanese planes.

The British Radio reported a Japanese push developing down the center of the Malay Peninsula toward Kuala Lipis, 280 miles north of Singapore. The report said the Japanese were following a rail line and keeping to the jungle on either side.

The report also said British casualties in Malaya were lighter than expected, and many units, which had been considered lost, were turning up. The Japanese, arriving on small carriers and moving up rivers on rafts, were reported very lightly equipped and armed only with tommy guns.

Across the South China Sea, from Singapore, hardy native troops, constabulary, and barefooted, tattooed jungle rangers wre reported rallying against Japanese who landed Dec. 25 at Kuching, capital of the oil-rich kingdom of Sarawak, North Borneo.

Patrols in Contact

A Singapore communiqué this morning also said "the situation remains unchanged." There were engagements between patrols in the area of Sungei Siput, Perak and north of Kemanana, in Trangganu.

Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the white Rajah of Sarawak, was reported to be hurrying home from Australia, where he was on vacation at the outbreak of the war.

Singapore at Stake

By a Staff Artist

Action in Far East Spreads

Japan's drive on Singapore was expected to be intensified following capture of Hong Kong in the north, and a new landing at Kuching, Capital of Sarawak, Borneo, to the east.

Manila Declared Open City As Foe Intensifies Attack

Continued from Page 1

made at Mauban late Wednesday, and another reported at Nasugku below the entrance to Manila Bay.

But an Army spokesman said today investigation had disclosed that there had been no Japanese landing at Nasugbu, only 15 miles south of the entrance to Manila Bay, as reported earlier in Washington.

He said a special patrol sent to check the report said no troops were sighted in that section.

Manila newspapers, meanwhile, reported that more than 100 persons had been killed in Japanese air raids on provincial towns, with the heaviest toll at San Pablo, Laguna Province, south of Manila. Santa Cruz and Los Banos, Laguna Province, also were said to have been bombed heavily, along with towns in Nueva Ecija and Turlac Provinces north of the Capital.

The communiqué said:

"Action on the northern lines was confined to artillery duelling.

"On the southeastern front, from Atimonan to Mauban, the enemy pressure is increasing."

Earlier it was reported the Japanese driving southward from Aparri, on the northern coast of Luzon, had reached Tuguegarao, 50 miles inland, and that it was planned to declare the summer Capital of Baguio an unfortified and open city.

Observers said Baguio might already have been occupied by Japanese driving across the mountains from the Lingayen landing zone on the west coast.

Dispatches said that the invaders were advancing by sheer weight of numbers and that some of the Japanese were boys 15 to 18 years old, equipped with light .25 caliber rifles or submachine guns.

Fourteen Towns Bombed

United States submarines have accounted for two and possibly four more Japanese Naval craft, Army and Navy spokesmen said Wednesday.

Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Fleet, told in an interview of the victories at sea, a followup of two submarine successes reported last week.

A large Japanese transport and a minesweeper are known to have been destroyed, he said, and another transport and a seaplane tender were regarded as probably sunk.

[A German radiocast heard in London today credited Japanese Imperial Headquarters with a claim that all American Naval units in Philippine waters had been destroyed.

The statement said that Japanese naval and air forces had wiped out all vessels sent to the Philippines from the mainland (Continental United States) as well as those stationed in the Islands originally.]

Japanese Warships Flee

A traveler from Batangas, 60 miles due south of Manila, said he saw a United States destroyer rout two Japanese destroyers in a brief offshore battle Saturday.

The Japanese warships, which fled after an exchange of shots, apparently were on reconnaissance of the Verde Island passage.

Saga of Wake

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Fewer than 400 Marines with 12 fighter planes and a small quantity of weapons held Wake Island for 14 days against heavy Japanese attacks, the Navy Department announced late Wednesday after conceding that Wake probably had been lost to the enemy.

[Today the Navy Department said that enemy reports that 3,000 Naval and Marine personnel were engaged in the defense of Wake Island are incorrect. The total strength of the garrison was less than 400 officers and men. There were approximately 1,000 civilians engaged in construction work on the island which may account for the enemy statement that 1,400 prisoners were captured.]

The heroic garrison, commanded by Maj. James P. S. Devereaux, consisted of 13 Marine officers, 365 Marines, one Naval medical officer and six Naval medical ratings (enlisted men), the announcement said.

In addition to the 12 fighter planes with which the beleaguered garrison sank one Japanese light cruiser and three destroyers, the Marines on the tiny Pacific outpost had six five-inch guns; 12 three-inch antiaircraft guns; 18 50-caliber and 30 30-caliber antiaircraft weapons, plus the usual light weapons, said the Navy.

They also had six searchlights on the island. Apparently cut off from all outside aid as soon as Japan struck at Pearl Harbor, the garrison at Wake withstood 13 raids from Dec. 9 to Dec. 23, inclusive. On the final day, however, the Japanese launched another heavy attack in which they effected a landing on the island.

Major Devereaux, a resident of the District of Columbia, was born in Cuba, served with the Marine Corps in China, and in the second Nicaraguan campaign.

Most of the Garrison's 12 fighter planes were lost during four separate enemy attacks launched in 48 hours beginning Dec. 9, the Navy said, the Marines nevertheless disposing of three enemy vessels with what air strength they had left.

'Swimming Soldiers'

TOKYO, Dec. 26 (Official broadcast recorded by (AP)—A special detachment of "swimming soldiers" who had been trained by two Olympic Games point-scorer helped prepare the way for the Japanese capture of the British island stronghold of Hong Kong, it was revealed today.

The members of this newly-formed troop swam across the narrow waterway between the Kowloon mainland and the island, located British mines and exploded them by rifle-fire, thus enabling the Japanese troop transports to cross in safety.

The soldiers were trained by Reizo Koike and Saburo Ito, Koike took second place back of a teammate in the 200-meter breast-stroke championship at the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles and was third in the same event at Berlin in 1936. Ito finished fifth in the latter race.

Constitution Given To Newspaper Boys

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 26 (AP)—The Atlanta Constitution didn't forget an old Christmas custom.

Yesterday, as in 23 years past, more than 150 newspaper boys were given their papers without the usual charge. All they sold was theirs. In the past, each boy has averaged nearly $5 on Christmas edition sales.

Cuba Frees Spanish Ship One Day, Holds It the Next

HAVANA, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Spanish cargo ship Rita Garcia, released Wednesday from Navy Department custody, was again in Government hands Thursday coincident with European speculation that Spain might shortly be drawn into the war on the side of the Axis.

The ship was first boarded by sailors seeking illicit cargo. They found none and the vessel was released. It was prepared again to sail for Spain when its sailing orders were withdrawn under a Government charge that it carried an excessive load.

Broader Strategy

Continued from Page 1

known to be proceeding in both Moscow and Chungking. A further integration between the British-Chinese War Council and the United States-Britain War Council is anticipated.

The presence here of the Canadian Prime Minister and his technical staff during the early stages of the Anglo-American conferences underlines the active and substantial role which the British Dominions in the Pacific are prepared to play in the Far Eastern theater of the war.

This role is further emphasized in the exchange of telegrams between President Roosevelt and John Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, in which Mr. Roosevelt declared that the safety of Australia was essential to the defense and offense in the war against Japan.

The President's message, made public by the State Department, was occasioned by the opening of direct radio telegraphic communications between the United States and Australia. Mr. Roosevelt said that Prime Minister Churchill joined him in sending greetings to Australia.

Curtin Replies

Mr. Curtin replied that Australia "recognizes the necessity for applying efficient, scientific methods of linking our two countries for common defense in the Pacific, also for trade and intercourse and for mutual understanding."

And finally there was the sudden, unexpected, effectively executed, American-protested and slightly bewildering Free French occupation of the St. Pierre and Miquelon, French and therefore Vichy-controlled, islands off the southern coast of Newfoundland. The United States Government, at least for the diplomatic record, said it most certainly didn't like this precipitate action and suggested that the Canadian Government do something about it. If there is any basic divergency in policy between Washington and London over the treatment of the Vichy Government, then this Free French coup gives Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill a perfect occasion to talk it over.

Orient Council Significant

The announcement of the formation of the War Council in Chungking is perhaps the most significant of the day's developments. The United States, as well as Britain, was authoritatively represented, and the decisions taken at Chungking stem from the same Allied unity as marks the negotiations in Washington.

Maj. Gen. George H. Brett represented the United States in the conversations.

Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, British Commander in Chief in India and General Brett arrived in an American-piloted plane Monday and immediately called upon General Chiang, with whom they dined. Subsequent conferences were attended by Brig. Gen. John Magruder and Maj. Gen. Lancelot Dennys, American and British chiefs of military missions to Chungking. Diplomatic representatives of the United States and Britain also participated in discussions.

Conference Participants

While Mr. Churchill was addressing a joint session of Congress on Capitol Hill, President Roosevelt was lunching at the White House with Mr. Mackenzie King.

The President and the Prime Minister convene the Anglo-American War Council at the White House at 4:30 p. m., meeting with Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Air Chief, Lieut. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Harold R. Stark, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined United States Fleet.

Also participating in the conference are Lord Beaverbrook, Admial Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord of Great Britain, Sir Charles F. A. Portal, British Air Chief, Sir John Greer Dill, Governor of Bombay and former chief of the Imperial Staff, and Harry Hopkins.

Stephen Early, White House Secretary, said the President had cancelled his press conference because he had no news and also because he wanted to spend an hour with his Scottie Dog Falla, opening the Christmas presents the dog has received.

D. F. C. Recommended For Colonel Eubank

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Col. Eugene L. Eubank, who commanded a flight of four-engined bombers from San Francisco to the Philippines less than two months before the war broke out, has been recommended to President Roosevelt for a Distinguished Flying Cross, the War Department announced yesterday.

The distance, more than 10,000 miles, was described as "the longest flight over water ever made."

In the accomplishment Colonel Eubank, a native of Mangum, Okla., and a former resident of Port Arthur, Texas, "displayed superior airmanship, excellent leadership, unusual ability, and accurate knowledge," the citation said. He has been flying for 24 years.

Islands Urged Release From Rule by Vichy

Continued from Page 1

and it prompted the following official comment from the State Department:

Our preliminary reports show that the action taken by three so-called Free French ships at St. Pierre-Miquelon was an arbitrary action, contrary to the agreement of all parties concerned and certainly without the prior knowledge or consent in any sense of the United States Government.

This Government has inquired of the Canadian Government as to the steps that Government is prepared to take to restore the status quo of these islands.

But all this may be primarily for the record. At least it is not evident that anything is immediately happening to remove the Free French from St. Pierre and Miquelon and the assertion by the Free French Government in London that the step was taken at the request of the islands' population appears to be borne out.

Occupation Urged

LONDON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Occupation of the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the southern coast of Newfoundland by Free French naval forces under Admiral Emile Muselier was an unrehearsed event, according to a statement issued by the Free French National Committee in explanation of the coup.

According to the statement, the Admiral landed with a few seamen to "clear up the situation" and found so enthusiastic a welcome from the population that he took over the Government without any resistance.

The National Committee's statement said:

"Several months ago the National Committee was informed that the populations of the French Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, situated at the entrance to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, wished to join Free France at the side of the Allies to resume the struggle for liberation of the mother country and the triumph of liberty throughout the world.

Opposed Vichy Dictator

"Furthermore, it was common knowledge that, under the Governor, who had received dictatorial powers from Vichy, the St. Pierre radio was broadcasting meteorological information useful to the enemy.

"Admiral Muselier, commanding the Free French Navy, having recently gone to inspect Free French warships in Newfoundland waters which are collaborating in protection of allied shipping, went to St. Pierre on Dec. 24 on orders of the National Committee in order to clear up the situation.

"As soon as he landed with a few ratings (seamen) he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers and, meeting with no resistance, took over the administration of the Colony. He immediately organized a plebiscite asking the population to choose between the Free French cause and collaboration with the powers who starve, humiliate and martyrize our country.

"Ninety-eight per cent of the population, amid general rejoicings, expressed their wish to throw off the shackles of the armistice and to resume the struggle at the side of the allies under the aegis of Free France.

First Expression of People

"This manifestation of French popular will is all the more significant, for it is the first time since June, 1940, that the population, exclusively composed of French citizens, has been able to express its feelings in accordance with democratic principles and the right of peoples to self-determination."

Some 98 per cent of the voters from the cod-fishing population of about 3,500 on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, 15 miles off Newfoundland, supported Free French rule.

The voters chose Free French rule—as against that of Vichy—in a plebiscite yesterday, one day after Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, Commander of the Free French naval forces, had steamed into St. Pierre with four corvettes to seize the islands for Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces.

British officials in London also reported "complete surprise" over the incident. Whatever might be the attitude of Washington and London, General de Gaulle wired congratulations to Admiral Muselier from Free French headquarters in London.

What Happened

A description of the landing of the four corvettes and Admiral Muselier's movement was furnished by Jean le Bret, reporter for the Montreal newspaper, Le Jour.

Mr. Le Bret said the vessels left with other Free French naval vessels from an eastern Canadian port ostensibly for Atlantic maneuvers.

After an afternoon of routine practice moves, the four war vessels detached themselves from the squadron and steamed away to St. Pierre, he said. At dawn on the morning of Dec. 24 they moved into Le Barachois, the Port of St. Pierre. Armed sailors went ashore and occupied all strategic points. They quickly removed the islands' administrator, M. De Bournat, who voiced a final "Vive Pétain!" as he was taken aboard one corvette.

Today the Free French sailors stood guard over the quays, police stations, telephone, telegraph and radio offices and government buildings.

Meanwhile the French National Committee (Free French) in London charged today that it was "common knowledge" that the radio at St. Pierre, when it was under Vichy domination "was broadcasting meteorological information useful to the enemy."

Vichy's Reaction

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Dec. 26 (AP)—The Vichy regime expressed appreciation today over Washington's swift denunciation of the de Gaullist (Free French) seizure of St. Pierre and Miquelon and said it "counts on prompt reestablishment" of Vichy control.

A communique said that "the forcible de Gaullist action in fact is a formal contradiction of assurances made many times and again recently to the French Government and to representatives of the Federal (United States) Government touching on maintenance of the status quo in French possessions in the New World."

The statement added that the French Government appreciated "the promptness with which the Federal Government made known its wish to maintain its position and see that the status quo is restored in the French islands."

Haakon Sends U. S. Sympathy Message

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26 (AP)—Norway's King Haakon, who went to London after the German invasion of his country, has sent to President Roosevelt a message of sympathy with the "deep resentment burning today in American hearts."

Norwegians not only hope with their American friends for a speedy victory over aggression, he said, but are proud that the United States and Norway now are not only friends, but "for the first time in history also comprades in arms."

King Haakon's message was brought to the United States by Crown Prince Olav, who telegraphed it to Washington when he arrived in New York from London.

President Roosevelt in a reply messaged to King Haakon today thanked him for his friendly message. "We are especially grateful," the President said, "for the inestimable aid in our common fight which is being given by the intrepid Norwegian seamen on whose skill and courage greatly depends the steady flow of supplies which in the end, under the guidance of Providence, will restore decency and personal freedom to the world."

Enlistment Refused To von Mauchenheim

DETROIT, Dec. 26 (AP)—Army recruiting officers disclosed that Baron Egon Karl von Mauchenheim, who fled Germany in 1935 and entered the United States illegally, had applied for enlistment but had been refused because he is an alien.

An opportunity for the Baron to become a citizen was contained in a special bill passed by Congress in 1939 but the measure was vetoed by the President. Immigration authorities are seeking to deport him.

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Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

RICHWAGEN'S
FLORIST
Happy New Year!
Highland Ave. at Rosemary St. NEE. 0452

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWBURYPORT

Happy New Year
W. E. Atkinson Company

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 0072

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	O	R	S	E		C	L	O	U	D
A			I		H	O	E			A
R	A	N	D		T	A	B			V
T	O	N	G	U	E		G	O	B	I
E	A	T		M		R	U	G		D
	K		C	A	N	O	E		O	
S		H	A	S		C		I	N	K
W	H	O	M		S	K	I	V	E	R
I		W	E	B		S	A	Y		A
F			O	I	L		G			A
T	W	I	S	T			T	O	W	E	L

#65

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 CENTRE STREET BIG. 4240
Suggestions for New Year's Parties
Ginger Ale—Salted Nut Meats
Hard Candies—Chocolates
Cheeses—Hors d'Oeuvres
Homemade Pastries

PITTSFIELD

Our Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, now going on
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
Distributors
TELECHRON CLOCKS
"AIRCO" WELDING SUPPLIES
RITTENHOUSE CHIMES
"BITUMASTIC" PAINT
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
63 Eagle Street

Ski Time Is Here Again
Visit Our Winter Sports Shop for Complete Ski Equipment
BESSE-CLARKE STORE
273 North Street

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts H. S. Babbitt

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Telephone: GRA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE TODAY
FOR BETTER LAUNDERING
PRESIDENT 5000
OLD COLONY LAUNDERERS CLEANERS
100 QUINCY AVENUE 37 TEMPLE STREET

We will have very few 1942 automobiles to sell this year. As a result we are taking in trade only the finest cars which come to our salesroom. These cars are without question the finest used cars in the market.

Why not see our used cars before buying any car?

Woodward Chevrolet
426 Adams Street Milton
Blu. 9200

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

DUSTPROOFED
blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
85 Western Avenue, Wollaston Fres. 0829

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
616 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1500

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING (Continued)

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
PHONE 1264 · READING, MASS.

SHARON—Foxboro

THRIFT MOTOR SALES
DODGE-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Automotive Electricians
At the Common—Foxboro Phone 505

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers: Telephone Somerset 3087. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
Greatest Every-Day Savings!
Our prices are uniformly low 6 days a week. You can always be certain of getting the greatest food values here.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

LYMAN A. HODGDON
3 Indiana Avenue Pros. 0168
INSURANCE SERVICE
FIRE—LIABILITY
Justice—Real Estate—Notary

MOORE PRINTING CO., Inc.
Job Printing
5 College Circle, Davis Square
Telephone Somerset 2730

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
NASHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
On Cushing St., near Stoughton, Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

It Takes Fine Milk to Fill the Bulging Neck of the Cream Top Bottle With Whipping Cream Every Day.
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave.,
Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
For Your New Year's Party
A complete assortment of Hors d'Oeuvres, Beverages, Nuts, Candies, and Cheese.
All at our attractive low prices
583 WASHINGTON ST. WEL. 2320

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1576

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY (Continued)

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL • COKE • WOOD • FUEL OILS
LUMBER • BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT • GASOLINE • GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 **F. DIEHL & SON, INC.** 1940

WEYMOUTH

C. N. FOGG, Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
EST. 1922 TEL. 2150
71 Washington St., Weymouth

C. N. FOGG, Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing a Specialty
EST. 1922 TEL. 2150
71 Washington St., Weymouth

WORCESTER

TATMAN & PARK
44 FRONT STREET
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
Representing Both Stock and Mutual Companies Dial 5-4341

Ready for Your Selection—Our Greatest Holiday Display of
MEN'S TIES
Three Price Groups 65c, 95c, 1.35
SLOCUM'S
470 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/8 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9491.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses Swing Monsal, Firfield Road.

NEW FOREST—Attractive cottage, comfortable rooms, modern conveniences; sunny aspect, from 2½ gns. HOWARD, Sweetbriar Cottage, Brockenhurst, Hants. Tel. 196.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—From Broadwoods, tunings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

POST VACANT

SCOTLAND — Experienced nannie (Christian Scientist) wanted early February; take charge of first baby; country district, comfortable, happy home; every consideration. Box W-1659, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. Tel. 2330 BATH.

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

WHITE BROS.
Builders and Decorators
SANITARY, ELECTRICAL and HOTWATER ENGINEERS
20 Sackville Rd. Works: Turkey Rd.
Phone Bexhill 197

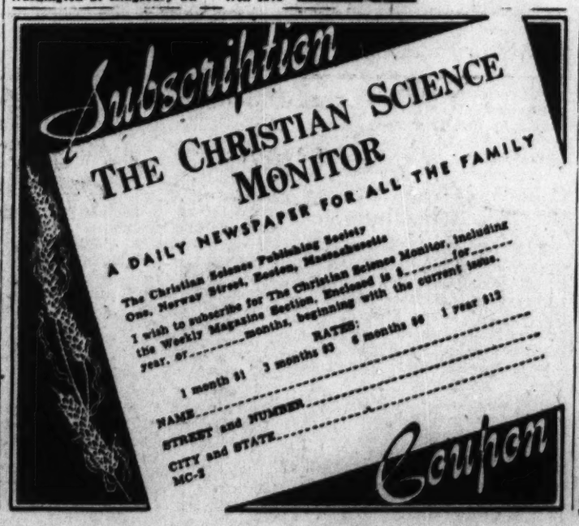
BIRMINGHAM

TAILORS
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
A. B. SEAR, Ltd.
39 CARRS LANE, BIRMINGHAM

J. H. GAY, M. I. P.
Est. 1870 568, Moseley Road, 12.
PLUMBING (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

BOURNEMOUTH

RELIANCE LAUNDRY, Ltd.
Paisley Road
Phone Southbourne 186
Twice a Week I Pass Your Door


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section, Enclosed is $ for year, or months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Rd. Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HAYWARDS HEATH BOSCOMBE
HASTINGS SOUTHAMPTON
TUNBRIDGE WELLS WEYMOUTH
EASTBOURNE BATH
LEWES YEOVIL WINCHESTER

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 56 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6 POST OFFICE BUILDINGS WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio
Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 501

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets, Down Quilts, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Lingerie, Knitwear and Gowns
Tel. HOVE 5003

GREGORY & SMITH LTD.
121, Western Road, Brighton 1
for
Coal, Coke and Boiler Fuel

HETHERINGTONS
General Drapery & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24433
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required.
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Road

A. E. FINCH
Electrical & Mechanical Engineer
Colston Yard, Colston Street, Bristol 1.
Electrical Installations.
Electrical Apparatus Repaired

BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

PARSONS *of Bromley*
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

CAMBERLEY

PHONE CAMBERLEY 1378 (three lines)
KEIL
Builder and Decorator
St. Mary's Works, Frimley Road

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

CROYDON PURLEY and District

The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6, Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 5181 (3 lines)

Bentalls
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
- Tudor Restaurant
- Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
- Furniture and Furnishings

Kingston 1001

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

EVANS & SONS
Bakers and Confectioners
TORBAY ROAD PHONE 5043
One of the Nicest Cafes in the District

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Popham's
The West Country Shopping Rendezvous
when you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

POOLE and District

All Classes of
INSURANCES EFFECTED
Specialists—Life—Accident—Motor—Fire.
Send your enquiries without obligation to
W. H. FOOT & CO.
Insurance Brokers
27, Church Road, Parkstone Tel. 1341

Walters & Co.
(PARKSTONE) LTD
New and Used Cars
Repairs—Tuition
Parkstone Hall Garage Tel. 705-6

PORTSMOUTH and SOUTHSEA

HANDLEYS
Palmerston and Osborne Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Fashions • Furnishings
MAN'S SHOP
Ladies' and Men's Hairdressing
TELEPHONE 2241

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
IN THE DISTRICT
Early Closing Day — Wednesday

SEVENOAKS

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY, VALUE, SERVICE

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Linda Holland Ltd.
HATS GOWNS
COATS FURS
44 Birmingham Road
Tel. Sutton 3337

7-HOUR CLEANERS
SUTTON'S
Quickest Cleaners
The Parade and Jones' Buildings
BIRMINGHAM ROAD
Sutton Coldfield SUT 2650

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS
Outfitters and Tailors are noted for Quality and Good Service
24, High St. Tel. Vigilant 0600

TONBRIDGE

FASHIONS, FABRICS, FURNISHINGS
"The Attractive Place to Shop"
3, 5 and 7 High St. **Frank Fast** THE CENTRE OF FASHION Phone 93
TONBRIDGE

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER *and* SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Vauxhall THE CAR SUPERMARKET
Local Distributors Since 1907
Tom Brown & Son (Torquay) Ltd.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Phone 2426

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot
Winter Fashions
Pay a visit to our
CAFE RESTAURANT, TORQUAY
Tel 3286

CARNELLIS Ltd.
21, Fleet Street, Torquay
Florist—Fruiterer
WEDDING BOUQUETS, etc.
Phone 3305

BENDLE BROS.
Printers—Stationers
15-16 George Street, Torquay
(Behind 62 Fleet Street) Tel. 2482

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station Phone 2727 (3 lines)

A. R. BUCK STORE
Good for Everything
in
Groceries and Provisions
A visit respectfully invited
10 GROVE HILL ROAD
Phone Tunbridge Wells 729

Fashion Drapers
House Linens and Dress Fabrics
'Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd. 'Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WHITSTABLE

Winspriga Ltd.
10, Oxford Street Tel. 2034
Fashion Specialists
Ladies' Outer Wear

WORTHING

ALDRIDGE BROS.
Art Dealers
Pictures help to make the PATHWAY OF LIFE more pleasant. Call at
THE LITTLE GALLERY
Warwick Street, Worthing

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1780
DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Quotation

INTREPIDITY is an extraordinary strength of soul, which raises it above the troubles, disorders and emotions which the sight of great perils can arouse in it.—LA ROCHEFOUCAULD.

Stamp Notes

By Frank L. Wilson

Airmail stamps have been a popular sideline for stamp collectors during the past 20 years. The first airmail stamps for use in the United States were issued in 1918 and the discovery of one sheet of the 24c. value with inverted center added considerable interest to the issue, one of these stamps being catalogued today at $4,500. A special airmail stamp issued in 1927 commemorating the successful trans-Atlantic flight of Charles Lindbergh and the subsequent "Good Will" tour of Colonel Lindbergh gave further impetus to airmail stamp collecting. Further additions of Zeppelin stamps and the trans-oceanic clipper stamps have played their part in popularizing airmail stamp collecting. Most of the countries of the world have issued airmail stamps from time to time and a collection of these stamps makes a formidable showing. The new stamps just issued by Chile picture some of the latest designs in planes. The 10-centavos in olive-gray color pictures a plane making a turn around a steeple; the 20c., rose, pictures a plane in flight above a globe; the 30c., purple, a plane in flight with the Chilean flag shown in part at the right; the 40c., brown-violet, a plane in flight with a star in the upper left-hand corner; the 60c., dark green, a plane flying in the mountains with tree in the right foreground; 70c., red, a plane in flight over the coast line; 90c., bistre, a plane in flight with the sun in the lower left hand corner of the design; the 2-pesos, dark claret, plane and a compass; 3p., bright green, plane flying above telegraph line; 4p., light and dark brown, plane against a rainbow background, and 10p., dark green, showing a seaplane flying above a lake and snow-capped mountains.

Air mail stamps from Chile

Stamps From Other Lands

Cameroons—Stamps of various issues have been over-printed to raise special funds. "+ 10 Frs. Ambulance Laquintinie" has been overprinted on the 1.25-francs and the 2.25fr. values of the 1939 New York World's Fair commemoratives to finance the purchase of ambulances. These commemoratives have also been overprinted "Spitfire + 10 Fr. General de Gaulle" the money raised being added to the British fund to purchase airplanes. Also the 1.25fr., 1.75fr. and 2fr. values of the "Tapping Rubber Tree" design have been overprinted "Oeuvres de Guerre" and surcharged with the new values, 2fr., 3fr. and 5fr. respectively.

Iceland—Three stamps will soon make their appearance in honor of the Icelandic historian and poet, Sturlason Snorri. The design of the stamps will show a statue of the poet, and the values are reported to be 25-aur, 50a. and 1-krone.

Russia—Two stamps are to be issued to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the founding of the Central Museum of Lenin. The values are the 15-kopecs and 45k. The design will show a view of the Lenin statue in the museum with excursionists standing in front of it.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

Corresponding Secretary

The corresponding secretary conducts the correspondence of the club. He should answer every letter promptly, filing the letter and a copy of his reply. He should send out all notices except those in regard to dues, unless the bylaws otherwise prescribe.

He is also the reading clerk and is supposed to read to the club important communications. He should consult the president regarding the communications to be brought before the club. He should notify in writing all appointees of their appointment. He should write such letters as the president or the club shall instruct. Other duties pertaining to the office should be incorporated in the bylaws.

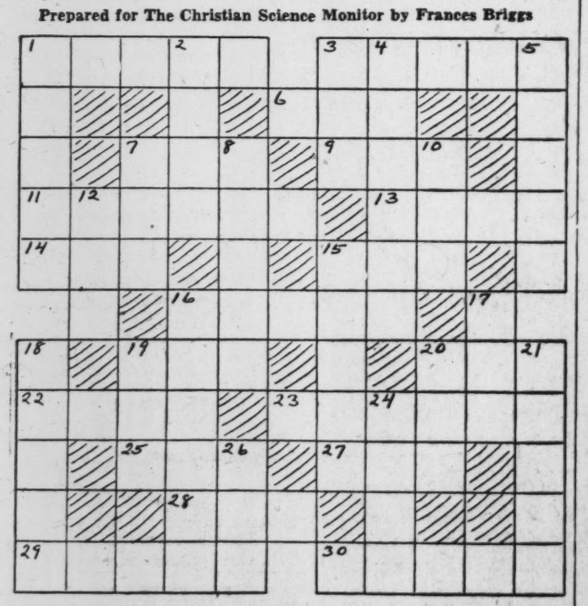
When the society is auxiliary to national and state organizations, the corresponding secretary has certain duties of notification that are very important. He is also under the important obligation of keeping in touch with other similar bodies and of reporting to his organization everything that will contribute to its upbuilding.

Awana Slacker-James

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

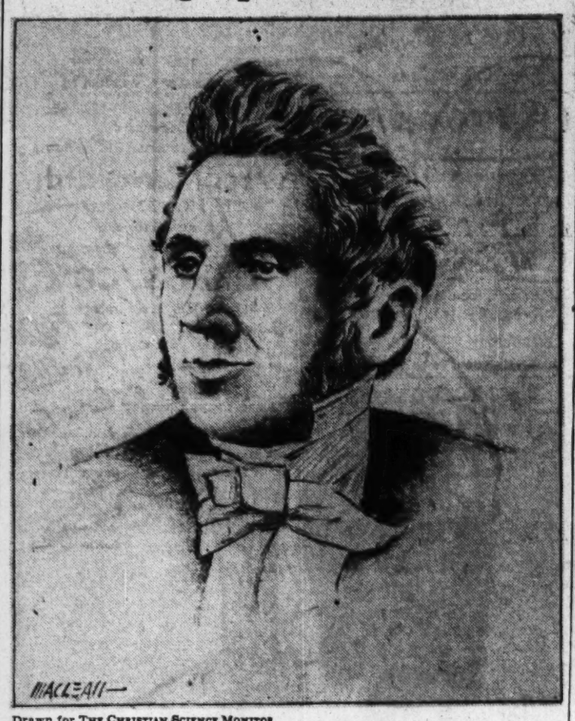
1—What was it that Richard III would have traded his kingdom for?
3—In Wordsworth's poem, what "floats on high o'er vales and hills"?
6—What is an instrument for cutting up weeds and loosening the earth?
7—Conjunction.
9—What is a latchet or flap of a shoe?
11—What serves as an organ of speech?
13—What is a desert of Asia, mostly in Mongolia?
14—Would a Scot row, don, or eat tartan-purry?
15—If you had a Bergama in your living room, it would be what?
18—What boat is propelled by paddles?
19—Possesses.
20—What is a colored liquid used for writing?
22—What is objective case of "who"?
23—What is cutting tool used in splitting leather or skins?
25—What is spider's "parlor" in well-known poem?
27—To utter.
28—Lubricant is what?
29—What Dickens hero was born in an English workhouse?
30—Hucksback is much used for what (sing.)?

Down

1—Who was author of "M'liss"?
2—If you emulated Francesco Daddi, you would do what?
3—What is a small bed?
4—What is a varying measure of distance?
5—What is first name of Balfour, R. L. Stevenson hero?
7—What insect is very industrious?
8—Who wrote "Twenty Years After"?
10—What is a small, soggy marsh?
12—What tree would you associate with the druids?
15—A petrologist would be interested in what?
16—What are gems carved in relief?
17—Unity.
18—Who wrote of Laputa?
19—In what manner.
20—What is a climbing plant?
21—What do you call a village of South African natives?
24—To whom is Emilia wed in Shakespeare's "Othello"?
26—Morsel.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Charles Goodyear
1800-1860

GOODYEAR was the founder of a great modern enterprise:
He established the rubber industry in the United States.
A child of New England he grew up in a puritan atmosphere.
When he finished school he wished to prepare for the ministry.
But to please his father he started a business in Philadelphia.
Things went badly there, so badly that Charles became bankrupt.
In New York one morning, he passed the India Rubber Company.
Several rubber life-preservers were displayed in the window.
Examining the metal valve, he saw he could improve upon it.
In a moment he was inside, explaining his idea to the manager
But at the end of Goodyear's speech the official said kindly:
"Even if you brought such a fine valve here we couldn't buy it.
"The rubber companies are on the verge of collapse just now.
"They have spent millions on the newly introduced India rubber.
"Rubber shoes, coats, and caps are all right when manufactured;
"But they melt in summer time and congeal in the cold of winter.
"Young man," added the manager, "do you want to make a fortune?
"Find how to treat India rubber so it won't melt or stick."
"There must be a way to market rubber." reflected Goodyear.
Returning home, he was arrested for failure to pay his debts.
But eager to solve the problem he began experimenting in jail.

HE KNEW nothing of chemistry so he began by melting some gum.
Then as a test he placed hundreds of rubber shoes on shelves.
In June the shoes became a mass of formless, fetid dough. . . .
"A substance must be added to the rubber," decided Goodyear.
So he set out kneading every known substance into the rubber.
Endless experiments led to a process that seemed satisfactory.
Jubilant, he got a patent and began producing rubber articles.
But in actual use his method proved a disastrous failure:
A drop of acid reduced his rubberized fabric to a molten state!

PATIENTLY Goodyear returned again to his experimentation.
He often decorated his rubber goods with ornamental designs.
One day a rubber drapery happened to get spotted with bronze.
Hastily he poured some aquafortis on the bronze to remove it.
To his delight he discovered that the drape resisted heat!
He could make thin rubber sheets sound through and through.
From these he patterned fabrics printed with handsome designs.
The materials were so novel that they readily found a market.
Then it developed that the aquafortis hardened the surface only:
When the goods were in sheet form they proved satisfactory.
But if they were solid, the rubber turned as gummy as ever.
At once business fell off and Goodyear sank again into poverty.

YET he borrowed money and quickly planned new experiments.
One night he was excitedly explaining his rubber to friends.
A mixture of gum and sulphur chanced to touch a red-hot stone.
Much to his surprise it did not melt but charred and hardened.
The inventor examined and tested it in every conceivable way.
Rubber treated thus stood any degree of both heat and cold!
Goodyear had penetrated the mystery, he could vulcanize rubber!
Applying his method, he created a great diversity of products.
He made a wide variety of wearing apparel and household tools.
Certain kinds of his hard rubber replaced bone, ivory, horn. . . .
Others, such as ebonite and vulcanite, opened fields of their own.
As the industry grew, Goodyear received international honor.
He lived to see his material adapted to five hundred uses.
Art, science, and society are greatly indebted to his faith.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra
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Did You Ever Wonder

What a "Mint Pound" Is?

The term "mint pound" refers to the brass weight equaling one troy pound which is kept at the United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was adopted in 1828 as the basis for all United States coinage.

What the Word "Corn" Means in Corn Beef?

To corn means to preserve and season with salt in grains. A later meaning is specifically to salt in brine, in conjunction with preservatives, sweetening, and, sometimes, spices, as in "corn beef."

How Pall Mall, A Famous London Street, Originated?

The term pall-mall is from the Italian palla, meaning "ball," and maglio, meaning "hammer." Pall-mall is the name of a game, popular in the 17th century, in which a four-inch wooden ball was driven by a mallet. The term also was used as meaning the alley in which pall-mall was played. The Pall Mall, a fashionable promenade in St. James's Park, London, originally was made from the pall-mall alley, and from this fact it derives its name.

If All Ice Made From Water Floats?

Ordinary ice, found on ponds, rivers, and in the trays of mechanical refrigerators, is less dense than water and will, consequently, float. In the laboratory, however, under conditions of lowered temperatures and increased pressures, four other forms of water ice have been formed, differing from ordinary ice in crystalline form, and all of them denser than water. Being more dense than water, these new forms of ice will sink in water.

W. P. Keasbey

Devotion

Edward Pattison, Tulsa, Okla.

The Amusing Things We Say

Free Lance

At the close of the Crusades many of the knights who were homeless or had nothing to do roamed the countryside in small bands. These knights who called themselves free lancers offered to enlist under any banner for monetary consideration as did the Romans and Carthigians who were the first paid soldiers. In modern usage the term has become free lance and is applied especially to writers and artists who send out their literary and artistic material on approval.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Down to Earth*

By The Hagers

I HEARD BUD SAY TO BOB AND BILL, "I'M SURE PROFESSOR WIDGEON WILL.
HE KNOWS A LOT ABOUT THE STARS; HE'S SEEN THE POLAR CAPS ON MARS."
"YOUR INTEREST IN ASTRONOMY PROFESSOR WILL BE GLAD TO SEE."
"WE HAVE NEW SLEDS, AND HE MIGHT KNOW," BUD DUCKLING CRIED, "WHEN IT WILL SNOW."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Must Admit I Was Wondering If He'd Have Time*

By Rodgers

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Christmas Lingers On*

By Le Pelley

HELLO TUBBY— WHAT'S THAT ON YOUR HEAD ?
IT'S A NEW HAT I GOT FOR CHRISTMAS
HI THERE, YOUNGSTER— HAVE A NICE CHRISTMAS ??
WELL.... I THOUGHT I WAS GOING TO GET A HAT FOR CHRISTMAS TO KEEP WARM— BUT I DIDN'T !
OH BOY !
I ALWAYS SAY.. THERE'S NOTHING LIKE A NICE OLD HAT !

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pays Dividends

[Sacramento (Calif.) Bee]

A block from an Oakland grammar school there is a shoe-shine stand run by a 59-year-old Negro. On the days when report cards are issued it is not an uncommon sight to see thirty-five or forty boys and girls climb one by one into the seat and put scuffed shoes on the footrests. A smile is the only payment they are asked to make.

The reason is the Negro bootblack has instituted a system whereby a free shine is the prize for any student who raises a B grade to an A. Poor business for the bootblack? He does not think so, for he said:

I don't have to give away millions to get a kick out of life. I'm poor and I give away shines. It does a lot of good and everybody concerned is happy about it, especially me.

It has proved bread cast upon the waters for the bootblack, too. When he was in a hospital, hardly a day passed without a childish visitor, and when he left, he found the bill had been paid.

It is a pretty good world after all.

In Lighter Vein

No Such Place

Teacher: "And where on the map do we find England?"

Jimmy: "Please, ma'am, Mr. MacTavish says there isna' such a country. England is just the southern pairt of Scotland!"

Historical Note

Several years ago, Princeton University invited England's distinguished scholar, Prof. Walter Raleigh, whose direct ancestor was the original Sir Walter Raleigh, to lecture here. The man sent to meet the visitor at the station, not knowing what the professor looked like, walked about until he noticed a man of intelligent appearance gazing about somewhat bewilderedly. Approaching this man, he asked: "Excuse me, are you Walter Raleigh?"

The man blinked for a moment and then suspicously backed away saying in a conciliatory tone. "No, I'm Christopher Columbus, Walter Raleigh is out with Queen Elizabeth looking for a puddle."

—Montreal Star

A Verse for Today . . .

But I will sing of thy power; yea, I will sing aloud of thy mercy in the morning: for thou hast been my defence and refuge in the day of my trouble.—Ps. 59:16.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Our Strength"

Americans will do well, as they turn to the necessary tasks of this war, to hold firmly to the spirit so finely evoked by President Roosevelt in his Christmas message and in his call for a day of prayer on January 1.

Those statements contain not a word about American wealth, machines, raw materials, guns, ships, planes, or armed forces. There was in them no hint of boasting about the military and economic power which has been so often mentioned as insuring victory. The whole emphasis was on humility and spiritual strength:

> Our strongest weapon in this war is that conviction of the dignity and brotherhood of man which Christmas day signifies. . . .
>
> We set our faith in human love and in God's care for us and for all men everywhere. . . .
>
> Our strength, as the strength of all men everywhere, is of greater avail as God upholds us.
>
> We need His guidance that this people may be humble in spirit but strong in the conviction of the right.

Such words as these have value according to the content the speaker and his hearers give them. Men of evil purposes have been known to cloak them in words which sound religious. Men of all kinds seek to enlist their deities for their wars. Hitler more than once has said that men so brave as Germans cannot be deserted by God. And surely, as Mr. Roosevelt said, His strength is available to "all men everywhere." But only as they serve His purposes.

We believe the President and his hearers have some appreciation of God's nature and plan. We believe the sense of men's dignity and brotherhood, Although imperfectly understood as deriving from God's spiritual Fatherhood, does distinguish the cause of free men from the Nazis' exclusive and enslaving worship of race. We believe that is their "strongest weapon." But to keep it bright they will need repeatedly that "preparation of our hearts" which is a humble seeking for God's guidance in the right.

Hong Kong and Wake

Hong Kong and Wake Island now stand beside Dunkirk and Crete. In three notable respects they fall in that select circle.

They are defeats, serious losses, and should not be glossed over. With Hong Kong falls by far the closest Allied base for harassing Japan's supply lines or launching an attack on her islands. It now becomes a base for Japan on the route to the Philippines and Singapore. Wake was highly valuable as a stepping stone for American air forces on the direct route to the Western Pacific. It becomes a base for Japan, uncomfortably close to Midway and Hawaii.

The two islands now lost to Britain and America were like Dunkirk and Crete also in their heroic defense. Hong Kong was held in the best British tradition and surrendered only when hopelessly cut off from water supplies. The tiny garrison on Wake gave a splendid account of itself, delaying the Japanese two weeks after they announced its capture and making them pay heavily.

There may be a temptation to feel that these gallant defenses are futile. But Dunkirk and Crete proved otherwise. Not only did they provide inspiring examples of human courage standing up against the Nazi war machine; they helped in the further defense of freedom. The stand which Britain made in Greece and on Crete combined with the delay imposed by the heroic Yugoslavs may have saved Moscow. It certainly threw the Nazi schedule off by three weeks to a month.

No one can measure the value of every fort and every foot held. Each may tip the strategic balance. Each day the Nazi tide is stemmed may shorten by weeks or years the time required to win eventual victory and peace.

Boy With a Bike

A boy with a bike sat waiting to be registered by the Women's Committee for Home Defense of his Country. There are many such boys throughout the Nation. The boy was volunteering as a messenger for blackouts. "I'm not seventeen yet," he said, "but I can serve this way." Boys like him know their cities well, can find their way without lights. And the cities are coming to know their boys. Sometimes harum-scarum, your Penrods and your Huck Finns. But beneath this surface manifestation lie the qualities of courage, of generosity, unselfed thinking, initiative. These make the American boy.

Beau Geste

For many Americans, seizure by Free French forces of the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the Newfoundland coast bespoke an initiative and flair that had often been lacking in Allied strategy. In more informed quarters the effect was quite different. State Department officials, for example, have shown plainly that they prefer to find this sort of thing in the pages of Dumas or Rostand rather than in the newspapers just now. London and Ottawa seem to share Washington's surprise at Vice-Admiral Muselier's coup.

Some may wonder at the haste to rebuke this Cyrano-like gesture. The answer seems to be that war is a practical business. Practical considerations could have been pointed out to Free French zealots which might have deterred them from this adventure:

1. An agreement pledging the United States to respect the neutrality of French possessions in the Western Hemisphere is reported to have just been consummated by Washington and Vichy's representatives at Martinique. The Free French coup off Newfoundland, unless repudiated by the United States, would throw suspicion of connivance on the American Government and reflect on the good faith in which it made the agreement with Vichy.

2. Tension between Vichy and Berlin has apparently increased in recent weeks. It is reflected in the Nazi-controlled Paris press which is now critical of Vichy, in Marshal Pétain's recent protest against German executions of Frenchmen, and in his Christmas message. In this address he openly expressed disappointment that French prisoners had not been released by the Nazis before now; he also admitted the fact that the war has taken a different course from what he expected when he signed the armistice with Hitler.

3. The Free French coup violates the entire idea back of Mr. Churchill's visit to the United States. Suppose Allied strategy had contemplated, as part of its unified plan, seizure of Atlantic bases of much more importance than St. Pierre and Miquelon. The coup might have disrupted that strategy by giving advance warning to the enemy.

Nevertheless the seizure of these islands has produced results that are at least interesting, and may be seen in time as suggestive.

One of these is the obvious stimulation of public morale which follows any sign that free men can move with imagination despite the paralyzing mesmerism with which the Hitlerite school of aggressors seeks to fascinate its victims. Another is the almost unanimous vote, for the Free France of de Gaulle as against the enslaved France of Pétain, with which the inhabitants of the islands responded to a plebiscite.

This was their first opportunity to speak their minds since the fall of France. One cannot but wonder what will be the effect on the people of France when adequately armed forces of freedom again set foot on French soil, and what will be the effect on all peoples, free and oppressed, when the unified Allied strategy really begins to roll.

Why It Was Burned

> The President and the Prime Minister . . . walked together into the house the British once burned.—*Associated Press dispatch.*

Few, very few, American histories—and practically none of those used in the grammar grades of State schools—tell the complete story of why a detachment of British soldiers, under orders, burned the White House, along with the Capitol and department buildings, August 24, 1814, during America's second war with England.

Trevelyan's "British History" gives the incident two lines. Recalling various raids on the American seaboard, Professor Trevelyan says: "The public buildings of Washington were burned, in reprisal for the burning the year before of Toronto, then called York."

The American-published "New Larned History" calls the incident at Washington "a piece of pure, unmitigated vandalism, deliberately committed by high officers in the British service." This is the tone generally adopted by American histories. On a previous page, however, Larned describes the capture of York by the Americans and adds: "The Americans, contrary to the articles of surrender, shamefully burnt the town."

Now that the chief hope of the free world rests on good British-American understanding, it would be well to recall who started the burning—or better, wipe the slate clean.

Our Readers Say—

The Christmas Guest

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Never before had the White House so distinguished, so sensational, a Christmas guest. Never a guest whose mere presence carried such terrific implications. Implications for good to Great Britain, to America, to the whole world desiring to be free. The gesture alone was of immense import: Britain's Prime Minister crossing a dangerous waste of seas just now, daring all in the common service.

Long years ago, Dr. Maude Royden, speaking about the relations of England and America, pointed out cogently and with humor that the little annoyances that sometimes rise between citizens of the two countries are like the petty quarrels within a family. All those foolish slight differences of customs and habits, of names and pronunciations—what do they really matter beyond the detached point of interest of philologists?

They do indeed remind us of the aggravating way in which Father clears his throat, or Sister who will leave her overshoes in the middle of the entry hall, or Brother whose cheery whistle is occasionally too shrill. Underneath those trifles, there lies a deep and enduring allegiance. Just suppose some outsider should accuse Brother or upbraid Sister or look askance at Father's manners?

If we ever doubted that England and America share this family loyalty, that doubt is dissolved now. On both sides of the Atlantic, the unity is acknowledged. We have the proof in the arrival of Mr. Churchill and his party, just before Christmas. No one yet knows what details of plans will emerge from these consultations; no one needs to know that so soon. All one need do is breathe deep and long in gratitude for this fresh proof that the two greatest democracies frankly stand together.

Brookline, Mass. M. W.

"A Long and Difficult War?"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Quick action to meet the attack by the Japanese brings to thought the President's words to the effect that we are in for a very long and difficult war. While recognizing the serious task ahead of Britain and America and the Allied forces—nevertheless it would seem a mistake for scientific thinkers to accept any preconceived notion of the time element involved in this struggle. We have the scriptural assurance that "The word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword."

Silver Springs, Md. J. McC.-G.

Bus Courtesy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Along with other considerate co-operative measures being adopted today, I should like to suggest that Monitor readers join the Bus Courtesy Brigade. Upon entering the bus one should go to the rear, thus allowing others to come aboard at stop centers.

Time and again I have stood on the corner in the rain and cold and watched my bus go by, all jammed at the entrance with thoughtless passengers, while in the rear there was plenty of room and seats as well. Let us be more considerate. HELEN K. CLYMER

New York

Pensions and Poverty

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently you published a communication from your Washington correspondent about the Social Security tax. Many are asleep in regard to it.

In one wealthy mid-western State, $19.50 a month is the old-age pension, and in order to obtain it the recipient is often compelled to spend it in homes where there is poor food, insufficient heating, and harsh treatment.

New York R. S. L.

Pertinent Writing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some pertinent writing of our day is being published in The Christian Science Monitor under Erwin D. Canham's name.

For example, this most recent work, "Auf Wiedersehen," on the shrinkage of the German-American press.

CHARLES EDWIN KEMP

Collingswood, N. J.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Amos Interprets

On "Amos 'n' Andy's" Christmas eve broadcast, over CBS, Amos (Freeman Gosden) was putting his little girl to bed when voices on the radio began to sing "The Lord's Prayer." The child asked Amos what the Lord's Prayer meant, and Amos explains:

"Our Father which art in heaven." Dat means Father of all dat is good, where no wrong kin dwell.

"Hallowed be Thy name." Dat means, darlin', dat we should love and respect all dat is good.

"Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." Dat means, darlin', as we clean our hearts of all hate an' selfishness, an' fill our hearts wid love, de good, de true, an' de beautiful, den earth will be like heaven.

Dat would be wonderful, Daddy.

"Give us this day our daily bread." Dat means to feed our hearts an' minds wid kindness, love an' courage, which will make us strong for our daily task.

"An' forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." You remember de Golden Rule?

Yessir.

Well, dat means, we must keep de Golden Rule an' do unto others as we would want dem to do unto us.

"And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil." Dat means, my darlin', to ask God to help us *do*, an' *see*, an' *think* right, so dat we will neither be led or tempted by anything dat is bad.

"For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever. Amen." Dat means, darlin', dat all de world an' ev'ything dat's in it, belongs to God's kingdom—ev'ything—Mommie, your Daddy, your little brother, your Gramma—you, an' ev'ybody—an', as we *know* dat, an' *act* as if we know it, *dat* is de real spirit of Christmas.

A Good Resolution to Make—and Keep

Boxing Day

Boxing Day, I fancy, is still the gayest holiday of the year at Caldermoor. It remained so throughout the first World War and is probably holding its own through the second. Christmas Day, in spite of bulging stockings around the chimney and waits warbling carols in the street, and plum pudding with a sprig of holly in its heart, had a Sabbath solemnity about it. All shops and workrooms were closed. We would no more think of knitting or sewing on Christmas Day than on Sunday or Good Friday.

On Boxing Day, however, the annual pantomime opened, at the Victoria Theater, half a crown in the circle, sixpence in the pit, and "all the popular songs for a bob, sir." And on Boxing Day we held our annual concert and prize-giving at St. Margaret's Sunday School. Each year it was a harder struggle to overcome my disappointment at being cast for a fairy instead of something heavy and dramatic, in which I felt I could furnish more convincing evidence of my talent, but the spangled ballet skirt, silver wand, and tinsel star on my forehead were not without their appeal, and softened the circumstance.

* * *

As 4 o'clock approached, and the winter's early darkness blacked out Sheep-Dene valley and the surrounding moorland, the "chapel folk" in family groups converged from all directions upon the small edifice of blackened stone that was St. Margaret's. It was severely nonconformist in pattern, square and ugly, with sharply pointed doors and staring, undecorated windows. Cheering, however, was the Sunday School room on December 26. The stenciled motto, "Order Is Heaven's First Law," looked actually merry on the wall, above the reading desk. The painted pink and blue ribbons around the initials acquired a dancing quality not there at other times.

I can see the people now, seated at two long tables piled with ham and bread and butter, red pickled-cabbage, Eccles cakes and buns. The Minister, round and affable, remembers all the new babies, and Mrs. MacFadden's uncle, and Mr. Stringer's poultry. His two small sons in Eton suits, on their most proper behavior, gaze with utter fascination at ginger-headed Willie, in corduroys, who is telling them how easily he can lick every other lad at the County Council school. His father, the local "bobby," pokes his face in at the door now and then, jokes with one of the hostesses and goes off on his beat with a stout ham sandwich. Matthew Scott, the clogger, looks somber indeed in his Sunday clothes, his black suit and high collar. He seems to have run out of words. He looks repressed, not at all the swaggering figure that dominates his workshop, in leathern apron, denouncing all Tory policies while he hammers heel irons to a pair of clogs. He will gradually forget he is dressed up and enjoy the party as much as anyone else, especially when the entertainment begins.

The last program I remember at Caldermoor introduced the popular war songs, soprano and contralto, for the male choir members were all at the front. Mrs. Tattersall, billowing above a sailor suit, sang with gusto.

> All the nice girls love a sailor,
> All the nice girls love a tar,

while ginger Willie's mother, in a nurse's uniform, contributed, "Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers," a somewhat sarcastic ballad, if I remember, about garments cut out of proportion and so clumsily cobbled that "some soldiers send epistles that they'd rather sleep on thistles" than the kind of thing that Sister Susie sewed.

* * *

After the applause for this subsided, Elsie Appleyard, who lived "at top o' Rams Edge" stomped about the platform to the beat of a lively recruiting song, inviting any young man not already enlisted to join up and take the shilling, the recruit's reward. Mrs. Binns roared "Tipperary," with everyone joining in the chorus and pounding out accompaniment on the Sunday School floor. For encore she led them all off again, in "Are we downhearted? No! Not while Britannia rules the waves, not likely!"

The annual award of books, for good attendance, followed, and, after the singing of the Doxology, the "chapel folk" put on their wraps and declaring the entire program "right champion," went their various ways over the hill roads. In the privacy of home the children's prize books would be examined. It would have shown unseemly pride to have looked at them in public.

Long before my time the giving of Christmas boxes on Boxing Day had been discontinued in favor of the Christmas Day practice, but the "chapel folk's" party and concert will probably endure as long as Caldermoor itself. PEARL STRACHAN

Mirror of World Opinion

Is It Too Late?

Spain now hangs in the balance, and her position is of vital importance in the winning of the war. All the visible influences tie her tightly to the Axis partners; but the tremendous invisible influences of disease, starvation, and physical waste of assets may be made to weigh in the other direction, and the responsibility which her rulers cannot help feeling toward the hapless millions whom they rule might be made to weigh with them. Suppose that we offered great quantities of food to the existing Spanish Government as fast as we were able to provide the necessary shipping? Suppose we did more than this: suppose we assisted in the economic reorganization of that country so as to put it, so far as possible, on a self-supporting basis? With such an offer properly made, could any government refuse to consider it?

The plan simply is that the Spanish people shall be rescued—shall be made whole—shall be set on the way to economic self-support and national well-being. It will be necessary to make sure that none of these supplies are exported outside of the boundary, and it will later become necessary to protect that boundary against external invasion; but that protection will be more easily accepted by a grateful people and from military powers which undertake no internal political changes in the Nation they are assisting.—RALPH E. FLANDERS, President of the New England Council, in a recent address.

"Fully Armed"

We are perfecting our physical armament to undo those who assail us. Fully armed will we be only if we look to our spiritual armament.—*The Commercial Appeal*, Memphis, Tenn.

The Wide Horizon

Made in Guatemala

By Sydney A. Clark

GUATEMALA CITY

The plane from Mexico soared over the forests and gorgeous lakes of Guatemala, over tilled fields so steep that they threatened to tip over, past volcanoes, awake or sleeping, as conically perfect as "Fuji," or as Chile's Osorno. It dipped a silver wing far down, circled above the Guatemalan capital and floated gently to the Airport of Dawn, or Aeropuerto de Aurora, to use its Spanish-Hellenic name.

While porters unloaded the luggage we were herded into a sumptuous and artistic building designed in the style we were soon to know as Guatemalan, and to our astonishment found ourselves not the "suspects" but literally the guests of the national administration. On a tiled terrace with a volcano view hardly matched elsewhere in the whole world stood a long table of some handsome dark wood. On the table stood twenty cups in twenty saucers which a servant in Maya costume was proceeding to fill with the Guatemalan national beverage. This was a greeting to travelers from the Government.

* * *

I was quite prepared to like this country which I had never seen. I found Guatemala City to be the *cleanest* national capital in Latin America. Having visited nineteen of the twenty-one, I dare make this statement with some assurance. This capital is Swiss-clean. It is Swedish-clean.

Partly the reason lies in the Maya Indian's bent for cleanliness which has been traditional for some twenty centuries. So far as I know the Mayas have always been unique among American Indians, North, Central, and South, in their inherent passion for personal cleanliness. But mostly the answer lies in an idea. The idea was "made in Guatemala." It took form in the thought of Gen. Jorge Ubico, who was elected President of the country in 1931 and has been its President ever since. Ubico's great idea was that scrupulous honesty in government could work miracles; could bring the country out of its paralyzing debt, even in times of deep depression, and make it solvent; could make its cities clean; could eliminate the horrors of peonage; could make capital and labor work harmoniously together; could institute radical social reforms and make them pay for themselves even in terms of national economy.

President Ubico put his idea to work. He succeeded in putting through "public honesty laws," so called, requiring that every public official, great or small, be forced to declare and prove the exact source of all his personal property on taking office and once again on leaving it. He made these laws rigorous. They bit with real teeth. His painstaking audits of everything, from national expenditures to bus fares, became tedious. They were the joke of the nation. But he did not relax. With indomitable energy he has driven his whole program, based always on the simple idea of public integrity.

* * *

Has honesty been the best policy for Guatemala? Leaving aside ethical considerations has it paid in terms of comfort and progress? The answer is obvious to the most casual of travelers in this country. It is a thunderous, "Yes." There is no national debt. The national road program is pushing ahead at a great pace. The Guatemalan section of the Pan American Highway has been completed and the road is good, as I know from having covered a hundred miles of it comfortably. Laborers are no longer held in bondage by the the iniquitous system of keeping them forever in debt, an "old Spanish custom" by no means unknown in other lands. No employer may advance more than two dollars in wages to any worker. If he does so one of the innumerable audits will catch him. His punishment will be sure and swift. Labor is respected, yet it cannot dominate the life of the land nor spread economic fears. Every able-bodied worker must toil for at least 150 days a year—at road building if nothing else offers.

Charles Morrow Wilson, a keen student of all things Latin-American, has called President Ubico "one of the most authentic and convincing of national leaders of this hemisphere, or of the world"; and again, "one of the most respected and dynamic of all Americans in public life." It could be added and stressed that Jorge Ubico conceived and nurtured that very rare thing—a simple and original idea.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.